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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
29th Mar.	PERSIA	7321		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10969		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9609
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8384	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8384	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7321		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8204	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8204	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8204		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

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RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

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VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

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LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 164
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two years	" 900	" 575	

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Mar.	11 a. m. P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Mar.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 27th Mar.	6 a. m. (Direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Sumeir Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Mar., calling (for Wadi and Passengers via Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Aleppo and England.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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21st March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4526	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KORRER	5701	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabscvich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4526	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gilthuber	28th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5090	R. Belmaro	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5909	A. de Petris	26th Mar. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"CITY OF LONDON."

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PASSENGERS by the above Steamer are requested to SEND their HEAVY BAGGAGE to the BALLARD PIER, not later than 3 p. m. on MONDAY, March 23rd, and their CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A. M. on TUESDAY, March 24th, all distinctly marked with port of destination.

MEDICAL INSPECTION has been arranged for 12-30 P. M., on March 24th, at BALLARD PIER.

Passengers are WARNED that unless the above instructions are attended to, the Company cannot be responsible for any inconvenience or loss caused by their non-compliance.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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Bombay, 17th March, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	429	809
Karachi	44	..	40	....	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
†*City of London	...	22 Feb	24 Mar.	..	15 April
†*City of Glasgow	...	25 Mar.	21 April	...	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

†a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 Apr.
a†* City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked * constitute the Homeward Express Service, a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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†Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "AUSTRIA" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 3 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1908, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH, 1908.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

IN fulfilment of the Agreement made with the Secretary of State for India for the extension of its System, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, has, after due procedure, been authorised to CHANGE its NAME from

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LD.

TO

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's new name will be used in all official documents from 16th March, 1908.

The Company's extended system now includes the following lines of Railway :—

The lines formerly known as the Southern Mahratta Railway System including The Mysore State Railways and the W. I. P. Guaranteed State Railway.

The lines formerly known as the Madras Railway System with the exception of the South-West lines from Jalarpet (exclusive) to Mangalore and its branches.

The Dharmavaram-Pakala and the Katpadi-Gudur Sections of the South Indian Railway.

All letters and communications which have in the course of business hitherto been addressed to The Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, as also those pertaining to the sections of the South Indian Railway referred to above, should be addressed to The Acting, Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Dharwar.

All letters and communications relating to the current business of the Madras Railway (East of Jalarpet as above) will, up to 30th June 1908, continue to be addressed to The Acting Agent, Madras Section, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Royapuram, Madras.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ld.,
AGENT'S OFFICE,
DHARWAR, 16TH MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs.800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6½ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience, and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1908.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 27th April.

Entries close on MONDAY, 13th April.

Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on TUESDAY, 21st April, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.

Rules, 1907-08.

J. L. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary,
AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,
Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY, 1ST MARCH, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL, B. B. AND C. I. RY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1908, at his Office, at Church Gate Street, Bombay, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following lots of COUNTRY COAL :—

Month of delivery.	Sea borne coal f.o.c. Bombay Tons.	Rail borne coal at pits mouth. Tons.
January 1909	15,000	8,000
February ,,	1,5000	8,000
March ,,	15,000	8,000
April ,,	15,000	8,000
May ,,	15,000	8,000
June ,,		8,000
July ,,		8,000
August ,,		8,000
September,,	15,000	8,000
October ,,	15,000	8,000
Nov. ,,	15,000	8,000
Dec. ,,	15,000	8,000

The Coal must be of the best quality, clean and free from Dust, Shale, Stone, Earth or other impurities and also from dampness and must be suitable for Loco. purposes.

Tender forms may be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 each.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and will exercise the option of accepting any Tender in whole or in part.

A. D. G. SHELLEY.
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY, MARCH, 1908.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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McCLUSKIE'S "INDIAN DIRECTORY and GUIDE" is now ready and contains 1900 pages Price Rs. 10, postage extra. Write F. BRISCOE, 11 Tamarind Line

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MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H.P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, have removed from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Parle-India from 1st November, 1907.

OUR QUOTATIONS for MODERN MOTOR CARS with Equipment of Accessories defy all competition. Catalogues, literature, etc., sent free on application Trial runs by appointment.—HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Lonauli "BAROMETER VIEW." A furnished for season Bracing. Dining and three Bedrooms with Bath. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambatta Lane, Khetwady.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Re. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11, 6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 11A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Boating in the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 15. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED in Fort or Colaba a COOL, AIRY ROOM, with bathroom and kitchen. Terms up to Rs. 50. Apply No. 703, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FLAT or BUNGALOW FURNISHED for 6 or more months from middle or end of May. Accommodation for married couple required. Must be in good position. Rent not to exceed Rs. 150 or thereabouts. Prepared to keep and pay half cost of carriage. Apply Box No. 706, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN BATTFIELD ; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WRITE at once to this Paper.

WEEKLY BUDGET".—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 14 per annum inclusive of postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Cottage piano, by Bechstein, in good order.
1 Cottage piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

Furniture such as writing, dressing and washhand tables, chairs, cupboards, almira, chest-of-drawers, bedstead, Keystone type-writer, large brief sized Hammond typewriter, hanging punkhas, 4 Persian carpets, bronze large size vase plated ware.

1 English platform Scale by De Grave Short and Co., with weights.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Khatizabai alias Assoobai, widow of Bapoo Abas Monia, consisting of table, chairs, cupboards, benches, boxes, stools, lamp, clock, copper and brass pots, cot, cotton, woollen and silk wearing apparels, bed sheets, crockery, glass and other sundries.

Also the estate of the late Mr. Hormusji Byramji Moos, the following gold jewellery consisting of—

4 gold bracelets, 2 gold bangles, 2 gold bangles, (hollow), 2 lockets, 6 ear-rings, 1 watch chain with 3 lockets, 2 necklaces, 2 necklaces with glass pendants, 2 false diamond rings.

By order of R. P. Sethna, Esq., acting official assignee and assignee of the estate of Soorjee Damjee, an insolvent:—

1 young horse.

At 3-30 P.M.

1 New English premier gent's back-padding bicycle.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 „ „ Vis-a-vis.
1 Double-seated brougham.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT VIS-A-VIS, BY KESTERTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

1 English-built rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis, with brake, by Kesterton, in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sulehan," Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and neat-made French-polished teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, bedroom and office-room furniture, by Wimbridge, Lazarus of Calcutta, etc., also English-made furniture, rich glassware and crockery ware, mahogany sweet-toned grand piano-forte by John Broadwood, mahogany, full size slate billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta, with cues, six light gaslamps, etc., very old blue china jars, rich Persian and Indian carpets, fancy door curtains, pictures, incandescent gas, bracket and hanging lamps, rubber-tyred office brougham and rubber-tyred buggy by Stuart of Calcutta, sets of single and double harness, lady's and gent's saddles, one 6 H. P. motor car by Clement, in working order, one 16-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Princess Beaufort motor car with tulip, 5 seated body, complete with hood, lamps, horn, stepney-wheel, a set of tools, chubb's safe, Jost Radio fan, etc., the property of the Honourable Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages and motor-cars will be sold at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

ON THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Mr. Devji Canji, (lately in use of H.H. the Maharaja of Rewa), consisting of set of sliding dining tables and chairs, mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, marble topped tables and teapoys, easy chairs, large size cabinets, Chiffoniers and corner whatnots, writing tables, bookcases and stands, brass double bedstead, English iron bedsteads, mirror and panelled door almiras, cloths and hanging presses, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chests-of-drawers, bedroom sofas, Hink's table lamp, large carpets, flower vase, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Janjira Building," opposite the Church, Wodehouse Road, next to W. M. C. Association Building), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, chiffoniers, cabinets, cozy corner sofa, teapoys, easy-chairs, English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes and gowa presses, marble-topped dressing and washband table, chest-of-drawers, electric punkha and lights, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of P. Meldenger, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GIRGAUM PAPER MILL, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Merwanji Kaikhosroo, Esq. as the sole arbitrator appointed by the partners Mr. Lalajbhoy Habibulla, administrator

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over-work and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. A.C. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

T. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patar, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
136-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Begonea, 2,346 tons, Captain W. E. Mathews sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sultan Van Langkat 2,292 tons, Captain J. Leberg sailed yesterday for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE steamer Loch Tay 3,416 tons, Captain J. Stephen arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels 2,458 tons, Captain H. Sibje, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg &c. with a general cargo.

THE A. Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Austria 4,879 tons Captain G. Gillhuber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's, steamer Moshtari 1,109 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru 3,372 tons, Captain T. Arakawa, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, &c. with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's, steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J. M. Thompson sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Alavi 2,324 tons, Captain F. Hill arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers. She sailed on Sunday for Aroe Bay in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Linga 943 tons, Captain H. McDearmid arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 19 cabin and 163 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lilehield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt Comdr W Hose ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Fersens ..... Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr De Berry ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR. 21.

Abbotsford ..... 2332 Scraggie ..... Bombay Co
Africa ..... 1332 Manley ..... M M & Co
Austria ..... 4879 Gillhber ..... A Lloyd s S N Co
Claverick ..... 2441 Seldon ..... The Captain
Coulsdon ..... 2789 Turnbull ..... W & A Graham & Co
Fazilka ..... 2638 Wilson ..... M M & Co
Firooz ..... 2205 Watson ..... B & P S N Co
Hild ..... 719 Salvesen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Insani ..... 2979 Penbertay ..... W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich ..... 513 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Lady Tay ..... 4216 Shepherd ..... Do
King Robert ..... 2844 Saunders ..... W & A Graham & Co
Majedi ..... 1857 Coates ..... B & P S N Co
Norfolk ..... 2909 Bonsy ..... Cotton & Co
Nerbudda ..... 1961 Williams ..... M M & Co
Newbridge ..... 2397 Dally ..... W & A Graham & Co
Peninsular ..... 3047 ..... Aden ..... P & O Co
Rodiill ..... 2564 Dowell ..... M M & Co
Shah Noor ..... 2783 Harrison ..... H A H Hassum
Thornbeck ..... 2345 Robson ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Westfield ..... 2192 Story ..... The Captain
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B&E City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c.	19-4	K Nixon & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	2436	Hoel	K'chi	23-3	K Nixon & Co
F Clan Macdougall	2	975	Sterling	Dunkirk	27-3 F Muir & Co
G Monaffari	1387	Mohney	R S Ports	25-3	B & P S N Co
H Sultan	1781	Ulrich	Zbar	27-3	A Strandes
M Persia	4148	Powell	London	28-3	P & O Co
N Ockenfels	2223	Ottmann	K'chi	24	Glade & Co
P Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Antwerp	28-3	P Muir & Co

H W P D

Panaai	532	Shamsoodin B'Najar	21-3		B S N Co
Bahadur	629	Fakeera	Mylore	23-3	B S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	K'chi	24	B & N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

6 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Lpool	26-3 W & A G & Co
6 Havrais	3042	Lemoine	Havre	24-3 K Nixon & Co
7 China	3855	Petris	Kobe	26 3 A L S N Co
8 Africa	3515	Bobovitch	Trieste	1-4 A L S N Co
10&11 Querimba	4937	Smith	N F	M Mackenzie & Co
12 Oceana	2307	Hayward	China	31-3 P & O Co
15 Kageshima Maru	2781	Kori	Kobe	1-4 N Y K Kaisha

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi	23-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Alavi s	Hill	Jedah, Mar 7
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Mar 19
	Loch Tay s	Stephen	Calcutta, Mar 8
	Austria s	Gillhuber	Kobe, Feb 10
22	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai Mar 3

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Antwerp, &c
	Clan MacNeil s	Porterfield	Chittagong
	Moshtari s	Gore	Persian Gulf, &c
	Oceana s	Peters	Aden
	Nairung s	Thompson	Calcutta, &c
	Weissenfels s	Siebje	Hamburg, &c
22	Alavi s	Hill	Calcutta
	Sultan Van Langkat	Lobers	Aroe Bay
	Kageshima Marus	Arakawa	Yokohama, &c
	Begonia s	Mathews	Calcutta

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Arcadia, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 20th instant,

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 21.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—670 cwt mowra seed Shah Wallace and Co.

FOR KOBE,

Kageshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 32 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—150 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AUSTRIA."

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria" from Japan and intermediate ports on Saturday morning:—Mr. H. A. Erani, Mrs. R. S. Kermani, and 3 children, Miss Kermani, Miss Kermani, Mrs. Ochs and child, Mr. M. Rodesse, Mr. F. Salzmann.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes	97 ex.		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101 1/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 7/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	25 9/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16		1/16
Do. in New York	55 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2		1
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	20 inst.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 3/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... Is. 3 3/4d.
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 40,000 at Is. 3 29/32d.
Bills on Bombay.....Rs. 2,00,000 at Is. 3 29/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 1,40,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and easier.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Dull.
Total Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... ... 3,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·26—02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ... 8 3/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·44 +05	5·44 +05	5·44 +05	5·43 +05	5·42 +06
Aug.-Sept.	**Spt.-Oct.**	**Oct-Nov.**		**Nov.-Dec.**
5·36 +06	5·29 +05	5·23 +06		5·20 +06

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 21,000 bales
Do. do. last year... 27,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Do. to Continent ... 5,000 „
Spot Cotton—10·45—15
Futures—Month of May 9·81—15 } Advanced early on bullish Government Ginners Report and declined later owing to long unloading.
Do. do. July 9·78—15

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3/4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·98—17
Do. do. July 9·94+16
Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 96,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 10,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 89,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 5,85,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ... 4,91,000

GOVERNMENT GINNERS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

The United States Census Bureau in its final report on the cotton crop for the season just finished gives the total quantity ginned at 11,261,000 Commercial bales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 30/32d. sellers.
Months—April-May

WHEAT.

Wheat White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—37—May-June—London—Buyers—Canal.
Wheat Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F. 36½ May-June London—Buyers—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57½ March-April—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Brown 52½ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/8 unchangd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14/1 ½.
Months of Shipment.—May—August—Firm.
Tone of Sugar—Sellers.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 2/2 1/2—Sellers.

Arrivals :—

"Koerber."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 38,400	London	Caledonia	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Sovs	73,125	do	do	Hongkong Bank
709 Bars Silver	13,98,388			
2 Parcels Silver	99	do	Oceana	
1 Box Gold Bullions	28,400	do	Caledonia	International Bank
171 Bars Silver	5,45,010			
1 Parcel Silver	40	do	Oceana	
216 Bars Silver	4,61,837	do	Caledonia	
3 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovereigns	1,53,600	do	do	Chartered Bank
573 Bars Silver	37,500			
350 do	11,87,510	do	do	National Bank
133 do	7,21,874	do	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	2,70,404	do	do	
403 Bars Silver	76,860			
6 Bundles Gold Coins	8,20,235	do	do	Comptoir National
Rupees	33			
Silver Coins	10,880	Muscat	Kola	
1 Case Sovs	87			
3 Bundles Rs	75,000	London	Caledonia	Cox & Co
1 do	6,000	Bushire	Nerbudda	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 do	650	Jask		
7 Packages Sovs	965	Dwarka	Lhasa	
Gold Coins	44,550	Jeddah	Firoozi	Sundry Importers
Rupees	11,779			
1 Bag Rupees	1,600	Mhowa	Craft	K N Devaraj
13 Boxes Specie	2,000	Karachi	R I M S Dufferin	Supdt V & P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [21ST MARCH, 1908.

COTTON.

The preliminary final report on Cotton ginned this Season is given below, with Comparative Statistics for 1906-07; 1905-06, and 1904-05.

	Cotton Ginned. Bales.	Actual Crop. Bales.
1907-08	11,261,000	?
1906-07	13,290,677	13,511,000
1905-06	10,725,602	11,346,000
1904-05	13,697,310	13,566,000

The local markets are closed for the Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours, ended at 6 p. m yesterday :—

Cotton	6,732 bales
Wheat	7,582 cwts.
Linseed	2,339 „
Rapeseed	2,577 „
Gingellyseed	5,102 „
Poppyseed	23 „
Groundnuts	2,375 „
Castorseed	2,632 „
Rice	20,859 „
Myrabollans	9,729 „
Cottonseed	9,989 „
Mowraseed	188 „
Gram	3,502 „
Joowar	417 „
Maize	80 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 ex.	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101 1/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 1/2		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/8		1/16
Do. in New York	55 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43		·01
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p. c.	since	19inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 3/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 3/4.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Calcutta ... ... £ 20,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and easier.
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports... ... ... 1,000 „
Mid-Americans... ... ... 5·78—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 3-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·35 —09	5·35 —09	5·36 —08	5·35 —08
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**
5·34 —08	5·29 —07	5·24 —05	5·18 —05	5·16 —04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ...11,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ...23,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 1,000 „
Do. to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—10·35—10.
Futures—Month of May, 9·74—07 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and tended to advance later partially on covering.
Do. Do. July 9·72—05

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 3-4 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·95—03
Do do July 9·94 unchanged
Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	...	12,690 bales
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	...	3,800,000 „
„ „ „ East Indian		245,000 „
„ „ Quantity in Sight	...	9,690,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	43,000 bales
„	Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	3,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	74,000 „
„	Actual Exports	10,000 „
„	Week's Imports	90,000 „
„	Stock	1,112,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	600 „
„	Sold on Speculation	..... „
„	Sold for Exportation	300 „
„	Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,800 „
„	Actual Exports	300 „
„	Week's Imports	4,000 „
„	Stocks	16,000 „
Afloat	Americans	50,000 „
„	Indian	7,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—37—May-June—London—Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, —36 1/2—May-June London—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 52 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6—1/8

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 2/2 1/4 Sellers.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	...	...	1,120
Bangalore Bank	...	...	*Sellers* 120
Commercial Bank	...	...	18
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref		...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk	...	80
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan-July	...	103
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	...	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	...	145
Coral	...	170
Jamalamudugu Press	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	...	2,800
Madura	...	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	...	*nom.* 200
Tinnevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Pres (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Tirupur Press	...	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	4
Burmah Oil Coy.	7/3. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Sellers*	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Sellers*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) *Sellers*	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909) *Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ... *Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ... *Sellers*	16s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce	20s.
Indian Aluminium ... ... *Sellers*	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 96
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	£112
Do. 4½ per cent. Guarantee	£102
Madras Electric Tramways	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures	...96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	*Sellers* 85
New Mysore Manganese	19s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 percent. Debentures 1910	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	*Sellers* 80
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan	96
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid	17s.
Balaghat, fully paid	7s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...14s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	...9s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	...5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid	9s.
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid	4s.
Glenrock	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (16s. 4d. paid)	6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 41s. 3d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...54-15-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	1½d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	1½d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	22s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	8s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	... 14s. 3d.
Sangli, 12s. paid	2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid	*Nom.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

PRO BONO PUBLICO MATHERANI ET QUIBUSDAM ALIIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A certain "Traveller" correspondent is exuberantly grateful because the Railway Police have "run in" some Railway thieves somewhere. He, seemingly, is "out of the wood". We, here, alas! are in the woods of Matheran, where and on its tin-kettle Railway, Railway thieves abound and ply their trade fancy and Police free. Two or three weeks ago, a plucky young Parsee gentleman was dacoited riding up from Nasol, and successfully fought and drove off three dacoits, wounding one of the miscreants. Yet the Police have not yet caught him! Last week, your humble servant, accompanied by his daughter on horseback, was carried in a "Danjon" (No! I mean a "Toujon" or chair, to the terminus here to trace a basket of strawberries which the highly competent Station Master had carefully stowed away in his Goods godown for four days! There was eight annas to pay for the garbage. At the Station I met, just arrived, the Secretary and Manager of "Indian Truth" (of which I am the Editor without salary), who had brought up proofs for the first number coming out on the 4th proximo. He is Rao Saheb Mhadeo Chiplonkar, L. C. B., an old but *not* one of the "Peccant Mamlatdars" of the "Crawford Commission," and is about as sharp as they make them. Hearing that eight annas were required, he courteously took his purse out of his breast pocket, and extracted a rupee; but my daughter had already done the same from her purse, and I was looking towards her, and towards a jaunty Chief Constable of the Kolaba Police who was "kowtowing" close to my pious feet, three other constables in uniform standing at his elbow doing likewise, but unable to do it well, by reason of their Puggries threatening to fall off. It was daylight and moonlight also. Mr. Chiplonkar, restoring his purse to his breast pocket, was discoursing with us, promising to come up at once to dine at our Hotel. He arrived very late, explaining that before the very noses of the Police, his pocket had been cut open and his purse containing one gold sovereign and three rupees abstracted—so he had been to the Police Station to swear a complaint! There the Chief Constable energetically shouted for lights—which were much wanted, of course in daylight,—his men stood at "attention" gaping and holding on courageously to their tottering headgear. I need not say that this was all they did, or that ever will be done! You will ask, Monsieour le Reducteur, "Did you or your Secretary write to the Inspector-General of Police?" Non, Mons., we did not, ce ne vont pas la peine, in meme l'encre, mon cher! Has not the Inspector-General in recent evidence bluntly stated that "thanks to Government," he "does not know how crimes ever do get themselves discovered" (or words to that effect?)

What a blessing and comfort it is to live under such a Government! Small wonder that at the "Holi" festivals yesterday on this hill, the welkin resounded with the cry "Jey! Ingres Sirkar Bahadur, Bombay" "Government Saheb ki Jey!" (Free Trans.) "Victory for the noble (or Hurrah!) English Government!" "More power to its elbow!"

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

THE MAN WHO INTRODUCED FORKS INTO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am afraid that Thomas Coryat, though "a most remarkable man" as your notice of Mr. Mark Guy Pearse's memoir of him justly remarks, was not the man who introduced forks into England. I do not wish to seem hyper-critical, but was not "old nick" always represented as carrying a fork on which to impale human souls? Were not Neptune and "Father Thames" also always drawn with a three-pronged fork (or trident) whereon to impale eels, and fish of all kinds?" Have not similar tridents, called fish spears, been used from time immemorial and by all nations for the same purpose? Has not Hodge used dung-forks and hay forks, and Paddy potato forks, from times long anterior to Coryat's first travels in 1608? Did not every cook of every nation from the darkest ages, use forks of all kinds and lengths for culinary purposes? And what about toasting forks, who shall say how ancient, they are? Thomas Coryat found small forks in table use in Italy in 1608, no doubt; but,—an I mistake me not,—had Thomas been a courtier, he would have seen Essex, Raleigh and good Queen Bess herself using table forks. Nay! Harry the Eighth used them to a certainty! I think you will find the truth to be this—though being out in the jungle, I have no books of reference to refer you to—that soon after noble Lords and ladies began to wear those huge ruffs round their necks, this reform began. Eating with one's fingers was all very well when you could get at your mouth, but so eating with a ruff maybe projecting six or eight inches from your chin (see paintings of the early 16th century) meant not only discomfort, but befouling your ruff and the costly lace sewn on it. Practical nobles (probably Sir Walter Raleigh) bethought them of dung, pitch, any sort of forks, and adapted them in length for table use.—Yours, &c.,

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd March 1908.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey	21	9	30 p m	3	38
Teheran	22	10	40 p m	0	26
Suez	22	12	45 p m	0	53

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ENGINEER—March 22, Rustomji Maneckji Engineer, Share and Stock Broker. Funeral at 8 a. m. (S. T.) this (Monday) morning, Shapurji Mahimwalla's Bungalow, Girgaum, Back Road.

MODI.—March 22, at Sleator Road, Bazitwalla's Villa, opposite Grant Road Station, at 9 p. m. Dr. Ratanshah Manekjee Modi, son of the late Mr. Manekjee Cowasjee Modi of Surat and brother of Dr. R. M. Modi. Funeral will take place this (Monday) morning at 8 a. m. (Bombay Time). Foreign papers please copy.

PARUKH—March 21, at 9-30 p. m. at Mahim, Lady Jamshedji Road, Rustomji Dinshaw, Parukh, Head Salesman, Messrs. Gysi and Kleinjung, and father of Jehangir Parukh and son-in-law of Pestonjee P. Mistry.

VAKIL—March 22, at her residence, 51, Khetwady 4th Lane, Bai Dosibai, widow of the late Rustomji Moollan or Vakil and mother of Mr. Manchershah R., Vakil, Solicitor, and Dr. Jal R. Vakil. Funeral will take place to-day at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELL—March 17, at Cochin, the wife of J. Dell, of a daughter.

GASPER—March 11, the wife of Mr. A. T. B. Gasper, of Silliguri, of a daughter.

HANNYNGTON—March 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of F. Hannyngton, I. C. S., of a daughter.

KIRKWOOD—March, 7 at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Major T. M. Kirkwood, 97th Deccan, Infantry, of a daughter.

LONDON—March 19, at 1, Rainey Park, the wife of L. L. London, of a daughter.

NESBITT—March, 15 at Chandpur, Tipperah, the wife of H. K. Nesbitt, Joint Steamer Agent, Chandpur, of a son.

POLLARD-URQUHART—March, 14 at Parvithi Estate, Munnar, Devikulam, the wife of Mr. M. B. Pollard-Urquhart, of a son.

RIVAZ—March 15 at Shillong, the wife of C. A. G. Rivaz, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PITTAR—STARK—March 17 (St. Patrick's Day), at St. Paul' Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Venerable Arthur Luckman, M. A., Archdeacon of Calcutta, Alan Herbert Pittar to Daisy Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. R. Stark of Bellevue, (South), Simla.

DEATHS.

BOMPAS—March, 18, at the Magistrate's House, Alipore, Geraldine Bompas, wife of C. H. Bompas.

DUFF—March 13 at Calcutta, St. Paul Baron Duff, youngest son of the late William Duff, Esq., and grandson of the late Major General Patrick Duff, who formerly commanded the Hon'ble East India Coy's Bengal Artillery. Aged 59 years.

EDWARDS—March 15 at Lucknow of ple

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1908.

CHINA AND ITS NATIONAL ARMY.

CAPTAIN KINCAID-SMITH, M. P. for Stratford-on-Avon and one of General French's Staff officers in South Africa, has just published, in the pages of the *Empire Review*, some facts and impressions gained during a recent visit to China. Referring to the national awakening which led to the formation of the present army, Captain Kincaid-Smith finds that one of the consequences of the Boxer rebellion, the siege of the Legations and the subsequent occupation of Pekin by an international force of European, American and Japanese troops, was to impress upon the Chinese, more particularly the educated classes, the necessity for increasing their own national and military strength. This feeling had been growing for some years previously and received further strengthening from the menace of foreign interference exerted through railway concessions and other commercial undertakings. The desire for national and military strength, however, does not seem to have extended in any large measure to the masses, but it is declared to be steadily increasing, supported and often instigated by the hundreds of Chinese students educated in Japan, almost invariably anti-foreign or rather anti-white in their tendencies and who return to China to carry on a very active propaganda of their ideas. There is said to be much similarity between these gentlemen and the Hindu student agitators in Calcutta and Bengal; in both cases their training is too superficial, often insufficient to enable them wisely to educate public opinion amongst their countrymen. Moreover, there is not suitable employment available except for a comparatively small proportion of the hundreds of students turned out annually from the universities with the smattering of a western training. The remainder cannot surrender themselves to the monotony of returning to the agricultural life of their village home and become discontented with the only career open to them. In this connection, adds Captain Kincaid-Smith, it is interesting to remember that not a few students from India are now attending the schools and colleges in Tokio and these students are invariably most bitter in their denunciation of the white races. However, China has grown tired of sending her sons to Japan and we may expect to find the military spirit imbue a far greater proportion of them than heretofore.

Before 1900 the naval and military forces of China were provincial in character and controlled by the provincial viceroy. There was no uniformity or consistency in their organisation or equipment. But since then a War Minister has been created in Pekin with nominal control over the new National Army which is now divided into three classes, the Lu-Chun, newly formed from old troops, or newly raised old troops in some cases recognised in the new National Army, and thirdly a kind of police or constabulary and body-guards. Beyond directing the broad principle of organisation, says the writer, the Pekin War Office would appear to have obtained something very like authority over the new army, and much of the control, as well as the patronage, still remains in the hands of the viceroys. Efforts are to be made by the War Office to obtain larger powers, as it is rapidly being recognised that the present system can only result in different standards of equipment and efficiency, "but it is not improbable that any attempt even at reasonable centralisation will be stoutly resisted in a country like China where local autonomy in government is carried to an extreme limit." Yuan-shi-Kai, the reforming viceroy of Chili, led the way in the reconstruction of the Army and gave China the nucleus of a modern fighting force, but his example was not followed with anything like the eagerness it deserved. Still he managed to enrol and equip some twenty-five thousand men after the manner of the Japanese forces whom in training and equipment they also resemble. The infantry are armed, in some cases with Mausers, made at the Hankow arsenal, and in others with rifles of Japanese pattern; the cavalry are mounted on little Mongolian ponies, admirably suited for mounted infantry work, but of course too small for shock tactics. In the opinion of Captain Kincaid-Smith, these chargers are ridiculously over-weighted by an immense amount of superfluous gear carried on the saddle; the greater part of which would be discarded after the first fortnight of any campaign and carried in light carts, as was the case in South Africa. The artillery are armed in some cases with 12-pounder Creusot guns and in others with guns of Japanese pattern. Unfortunately the little Chinese pony is absurdly insufficient for all field work, but efforts are being made to procure more suitable horses.

Chinese military efficiency, then, is not so considerable a quantity as many of its exponents would have us believe. True, great advances have been made. Chinese officers recognise the shortcomings of the best of their forces however, which is a wholesome sign. Probably the most significant fact connected with Chinese military reform is the Wu-Chang establishment for the training of cadets. Some of the class-rooms and lecture halls are still in course of construction, but when completed should be capable of accommodating a thousand or more students. The cadets are chiefly the sons of officials and merchants and are described as a small, intelligent-looking body of young men varying from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, and an inspection of the cadets at their work is said to show conclusively that the prejudice against even the commissioned ranks of the army, existing in the minds of the well-to-do, is vanishing under the present more enlightened regime. A Staff College has been established and medical and veterinary colleges provided. Many Japanese and a few German instructors are employed, but we are assured that this does not imply that the Chinese authorities prefer Japanese to European or American instructors in the scientific training of their army; on the contrary, many prefer the European instructor, but are unable to employ him owing to his extra cost and to the fact that the Japanese is content to occupy a more subordinate position than the European who generally "wishes to manage things in his own way." Everything that can be done in spite of difficulties and old time prejudices is apparently being resorted to to induce men of proper physique and intelligence to enter the army, but it is found to be uphill work and the amount of progress effected is not yet such as to render probable the success of China against an aggressor. The soldiers of the new type could no doubt deal efficiently with a Boxer rising or any other rebellion, for the Chinese private soldier properly led is a remarkably excellent soldier. "Easily governed and obedient to authority in civil life, they are quickly trained to a very high standard of discipline. . ., with no religious prejudices to be considered us to food they possess distinct advantages in this respect over troops such as our native troops in India." That is the opinion of Captain Kincaid-Smith, but he does not appear to have overlooked the fact that a very considerable period of years must elapse before the Chinese national army can be regarded as equal to that of Japan or of the splendid troops which constitute the Indian native forces.

THE TROUBLES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

CONSIDERING that the volume consists of less than fifty pages of large type, the Administration Report of the United Provinces for 1906-7 might have made a less tardy appearance. The only explanation which can be presumed is that, as the report contains information covering various periods from October 1905 to June 1907, it was thought desirable to issue complete reports on certain subjects rather than brief notes in the first place and supplementary reports later, on the conclusion of the matters in question. If this be so, though there is no very definite evidence in favour of the supposition, then the delay is more than excusable, for reports lose much of their value when issued, so to speak, in serial form, the result being that the first half is mislaid or forgotten. On general principles, however, it would be better were reports issued more promptly. The outstanding feature of the period reported on was famine, the end of the famine of 1905-6. The full history of that period is now published for the first time. The first place affected was Jalaun, and a test work opened in September attracted three thousand workers in less than two months. Although famine was formally declared there in November, its declaration in other districts was deferred by remissions of revenue, advances, and offers of local employment. These measures were only temporary, however, and by the end of January eighty-three and a half thousand people were on famine works in different districts. Calamity followed on calamity and by the middle of April, despite a fall in prices as a result of the spring harvests, two hundred thousand people were being relieved and though a decline in the numbers soon commenced and a favourable monsoon was experienced it was not till the end of October that all the districts were declared free from the major efforts of a famine which will be as memorable in the annals of the Province as that of the present year, for it affected an area of over eleven thousand square miles and a population of over three and a half millions. The cost of the famine was enormous, for apart from remissions and advances the amount was twenty-seven and three-quarters lakhs while the remissions and advances absorbed from revenue a further thirty-two and nearly nineteen lakhs, respectively.

Despite such adverse circumstances remarkably good work was done by the Court of Wards. Altogether sixteen estates were released from the Court during the year. One of these in 1894 had a rental of only Rs. 1,630 and debts of nearly Rs. 13,000. This has now been relieved of its debts and enjoys a rental of nearly Rs. 10,000. Another, the debts of which exceeded one and three-quarter lakhs in 1898, is now solvent, its rent roll having risen by nearly fifteen thousand rupees and nearly twenty thousand rupees having been spent on improvements. The Court, whose share of remissions of Revenue was over fifty-five thousand rupees, helped in relief measures by remitting one and a quarter lakhs in rent and by advancing nearly one and a third lakhs for agricultural purposes, but it may be noticed that it was assisted in this by the high prices reflected into the more prosperous tracts where seventy-three lakhs of rent were recovered out of a total of seventy-six and a half. As a result of the famine and consequent decline in the standard of life both as regards necessities and luxuries crime increased, though not to a greater extent than might have been expected, and a counteracting effect is experienced in the spread of education and especially in the rapid progress made by female education. On a minor matter the report has an amusingly worded paragraph. "Literature," it says, "was not enriched by much of value during the year. 'Swadeshi' matters formed the subject of many pamphlets, religious works, often of a controversial character, were numerous and works of fiction, not always free from indelicacy, multiplied. But with the exception of a few editions of Sanskrit classics and a couple of accounts of the Russo-Japanese War, very little of interest was published. The native press was usually moderate in tone, though the Hindu papers, in advocating a boycott of foreign sugar, too often descended to gross misrepresentation." Thus is summed up the vituperations of the "Swaraj" pen.

VON VELTHEIM'S FATE.

UP TO NOW we have not heard that any revision of the sentence of twenty years' imprisonment passed upon Franz von Veltheim has been made. When Reuter wired out the news that this sentence had been passed upon a man for sending threatening letters, we confess we were surprised that so severe a punishment could have been meted out by an English High Court Judge. We do not desire to mitigate the offence which has been proved—attempted blackmail. It is a heinous crime. As in the Von Veltheim case, the blackmailer may have been, or may believe he has been, injured by his victim, and may be merely trying "to get back his own." He may never have attempted to obtain money by threats from any other person, or even have thought of doing so. However that may be, it is the first duty of a Judge to "let the punishment fit the crime." Von Veltheim has been sentenced to the maximum punishment which can be awarded any man in the British Empire short of death. Yet, in actuality, he has not injured Mr. Joel by much. Had Von Veltheim played the footpad, or hooligan, and waited for Joel on Battersea Bridge on a foggy night with a knuckle-duster and having laid about him, stolen his watch, and left him unconscious, and perhaps maimed for life, the maximum penalty which the stipendiary magistrate before whom he would be brought could pass would be six months' hard labour. As a terroriser a dose of the cat might be added. But, at the end of half a year, the hooligan would be at large again—a pest to Society in deadly earnest. To every rich man in London who has had a little shock on receiving a blackmailing letter, a thousand men in the Metropolis to-day are suffering from the ill-effects of a night assault and robbery in the quiet spots of the great City—assaults from ruffians whom they have never harmed in their lives. Though the injuries received may be felt throughout a lifetime, the perpetrator can only receive a sentence of "six months' hard". But Von Veltheim, for sending a veiled threat—or as the Judge himself said, an "implied" threat—is put away with a life sentence! We need not labour the point.

MORAL TRAINING IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S old Missionary, in his book bearing that title, foresaw the present situation and its surrounding circumstances that have given rise to the question of introducing some satisfactory system of moral training in our Indian schools. This old patriarch, displaying a keen insight into human nature, saw, in the future, what he termed a revolt against the three principles representing, as he deemed them, the deepest wants of human nature: discipline, religion and contentment. The old indigenous schools, it is said, carried punishment to the verge of torture; as we know, too, was a form of punishment only too prevalent at one time in the public schools of England. Fortunately, however, the rod has not yet been abolished from those schools. "Your Government schools," says the old Missionary, "pride themselves on having almost done away with the rod. And the result? A race of young men grown up without discipline;" Bengal has, we regret to record, given us, in recent times, a true and sad example of these results. There are, we know, many who, giving deep and serious thought to this subject, fear lest these young men are growing up without a God, too. That they are discontented there is too much reason to know. That all the offices of Government would not satisfy their adult ambition, we are also well aware. "The day will come," is the prophecy of our old Missionary, "when your State educators will be face to face with the results . . . they will discover that the end of national education is not to create one vast clerkly class but to fit all classes for their natural work." The danger of millions growing up in a discredited faith is foretold and the introduction of a moral text-book into the schools to take the place of a discarded God. However the case may be, the difficulties of introducing a text-book embracing the religious and moral principles of all creeds should not be insurmountable if left to the most enlightened of the most concerned.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE monthly returns of plague in the Presidency during February show that the fall which was recorded in January was not maintained. In December there were 7,215 cases and 5,401 deaths. In January the figures had fallen to 5,268 cases and 3,776 deaths. In February, however, there was an increase which resulted in there being 6,320 cases and 4,576 deaths. The increase in Bombay City was considerable. In December there were 59 cases and 49 deaths. In the following month there had been an increase, 108 cases and 80 deaths, which in February had again increased to 413 cases and 352 deaths. In Karachi, too, the increase was from 87 deaths in December to 203 in February; Poona being fortunate in recording a decrease in the same time from 252 deaths to only 14, though there was a slight increase in the Poona District. Generally the increases were small as also the occasional decreases which were recorded and it is satisfactory to note that the distribution of plague seems to be becoming more confined, for there were 741 infected places in December, 506 in January and only 472 in February.

THERE are said to be signs of renewed restlessness among the Mahsuds in Southern Waziristan.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Bohemia," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant at daybreak.

SIR HAROLD DEANE, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, has proceeded to Dera Ismail Khan.

LORD KITCHENER will, probably, visit Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawar and Quetta, in the course of his Spring tour.

A BENGALI lad was arrested on Thursday evening last, in Calcutta, for throwing a stone at the motor car in which Colonel Lukis, I.M.S., was driving.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras will receive a deputation of the residents of Tinnevelly, on Saturday, on the subject of the Punitive Police. The deputation will be headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gurusamy Iyer.

THE London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" cabled on the 16th instant:—"A General Meeting of the Ceylon Association in London is to be held on the 2nd April to consider the question of the tea cess."

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON has written to the trustees of the Victoria Memorial, in Calcutta, that he is working out the plans on the proposed scheme, whereby the weight of the building will be reduced to the requisite extent.

ACCORDING to a Frontier rumour, Multan and Dadai, the two notorious Zakka Khel raiders, are now at Jellalabad. The latter is recovering, from the effects of wounds received by him, when fighting in the Bazar Valley, against our troops.

IT is reported, in Calcutta, that China intends extending her telegraphs from the Frontier of Szechuen to Lhassa, and, possibly, on to Gyantse. This would give a new route to India; but it is more than doubtful, whether the project is seriously contemplated.

A JUBBULPORE correspondent says, that six tigers which were marked down for H. E. the Viceroy's abandoned shoot, in the Mundla District, were all shot, last week by Mr. Cleveland and Captain Hogge. Another shoot is likly to be arranged for Lord Kitchener.

THE owner of a motor-car in Colombo has suggested an organised effort to convey crippled children from their homes to the race-course and back on Empire Day—the Committee to feed them. This would be an excellent way, says the "Times of Ceylon," of showing that, motor-car owners are not unmindful of the very poorest, and that they are willing, at some sacrifice, to give pleasure to those whose lives are dreary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

German Exploitation of Natives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 7.

For several days past General Lyautey, specially summoned from Ujda, has been conferring with the French Cabinet upon the situation in Morocco, with the result that General d'Amade is not to be superseded in his command although General Lyautey, an officer superior to him in rank, is to go to Casablanca accompanied by M. Regnault, French Minister to Morocco. They will also visit Ujda. It has also been decided in deference to the assurances received from General d'Amade, to send at once all the reinforcements originally comtemplated. For the present, therefore, 1,200 Singalese tirailleurs are to be despatched to Casablanca to be followed by 2,000 infantry from Tunis and Constantinople, a squadron of cavalry or machine gun section and a battery of artillery. When the whole of these reinforcements reach their destination, General d'Amade will have 13,000 men under his command.

General Lyautey's visit to Casablanca will only be for purposes of inspection. Further reinforcements will be held in readiness in France for despatch immediately they may be called for. General d'Amade is to receive forthwith efficient means of transport to increase the mobility of his troops on the system followed by General Lyautey in Algiers, under which troops in the field are given a maximum of mobility by being accompanied by mule transports, which carry everything except the men's rifles. General Lyautey himself recommended the retention of General d'Amade in the chief command after careful consideration of the military situation since the latter succeeded General Drude.

It is now understood that the Government is firmly resolved to pursue a policy of action and to take vigorous measures within the limits circumscribed by themselves in accordance with the Act of Algeciras, against the forces of Mulai Hafid, who has proclaimed a holy war and is exciting the tribes by every means in his power. His troops have, on several recent occasions, attacked the French columns. In fact a large force of them are now advancing against the positions occupied by the French, which they seriously threaten.

General d'Amade reports a severe action with large bodies of the M'draka tribe, near South el Drin. The enemy were repulsed and pursued for some distance, sustaining considerable loss. The French losses were 13 killed and 36 wounded.

It has been determined in Paris that Bet Rechid will be made a "place d'armes," whence the columns entrusted with the pacification of the country will be sent out. The system of flying columns will be discarded. Bet Rechid, when transformed into an ammunition magazine, will be joined up by a light narrow gauge railway, and reinforcements to the number of 3,000 will be sent, bringing up the total forces to 10,000 men, when it will be possible to prepare for any eventuality.

General Lyautey and M. Regnault after fulfilling their mission of inspection at Casablanca and Ujda, which will include examining the question of the organisation of the police force at both places, will return to Paris to make their report to the Government.

Considerable unrest prevails in the Algero-Moroccan frontier partly excited by emissaries from Mulai Hafid and partly fomented by the old agitators in the Douth Oran region, who have never been reconciled to French domination and who now see their opportunity for action. 3000 Moors are now assembled in the Tafilet district with the intention of raiding the Algerian frontier. A year ago the French had trouble with the nomads of Tafilet and there were some very sharp skirmishes near Figuig.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

Much satisfaction has been caused in Paris and in the European capitals generally by Sir Edward Grey in his recent speech in the House of Commons clearly defining British policy in the Balkans question as a policy which shall [illegible] the concert, but activity which shall not nullify it, but justify it.

Sir Edward held that any isolated action on Great Britain's part could not possibly be effective but might involve immeasurably dangerous consequences. This, of course, was always obvious enough to British as well as foreign enlightened opinion but it was nevertheless a relief to see Sir Edward Grey administer a well deserved snub to the perverse fanatics in the House of Commons, who while clamouring for reductions of British naval and military armaments, appear ready to commit their country to any expenditure of blood and treasure for the sake of reforms in the Congo or in Macedonia and Armenia. Even as it is, the evident squeezability of the Campbell Bannerman ministry on the subject of naval reductions is a matter of concern to England's friends abroad, since it can only encourage German pretensions. It is observed in fact that the German press in commenting upon the naval debate in the House of Commons, openly calculate upon the betrayal of the national security by the British Liberal party. It will be remembered that the Powers did not find acceptable the last British proposal for the reduction of the number of Turkish troops in Macedonia and the substitution for them of a better and larger force of Gendarmerie. They did concur in the necessity for the introduction of judicial reforms but have not yet made up their minds to present at Constantinople the note in which these reforms are demanded. Owing, however, to the unfortunate effect produced upon the European concert by the Austro-Hungarian Novi Bazar railway scheme, the Sultan would now be found more than ever recalcitrant to any representations of the Powers. He could find fresh encouragement for resistance in the opposition which is offered to Sir Edward Grey's present proposal in regard to Macedonia, which is a revival of the one made by Lord Lansdowne's despatch of September 1903 but then dropped in deference to the wishes of other members of the Concert.

The British Government now again suggests the appointment of an independent Governor of Macedonia, who like the Governor of the Lebanon, shall be appointed with the assent of the Powers and who shall not be removable without their approval. He would be not necessarily a Christian, and, indeed, there is no reason why he should not be a Musulman. It is greatly to be desired that the Cabinets of the Powers may regard this proposal more favourably now than in 1903, but it is not hopeful to find the German press already dead against it. In the opinion of the "Vossische Zietung" for instance, the realization of Sir Edward Grey's plan would lead direct to a catastrophe from which no Power but England would emerge with any advantage. The journal then proceeds to express a view which pretty fairly represents not only German but Continental opinion in regard to England's dealings with Turkey. It says "Sir Edward Grey may be described as clinging to ancient and traditional prejudices which are partly religious and dogmatic in character and partly the fruit of the special development of English Liberalism and Radicalism. Insular ignorance of the mind of the Balkan peoples moreover tempts them to indulge in fanciful dreams of benevolence which would demonstrate their absolute unreality at the first attempt to translate them into practice.

THE BALKAN RAILWAYS.

Regarding the construction of railway lines in the Balkan Peninsula, the Russian Government had addressed an important circular telegram to its representatives abroad pointing out that it has not pursued any personal aim nor sought any personal advantage there, and has always avoided, and will in the future avoid, soliciting railway concessions in the Balkan States on its own behalf. It is always ready to approve every scheme which seems calculated to promote its declared purpose, and, as the Servian Government has requested the Imperial Government to support the line connecting the Danube with the Adriatic Sea, the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople has been instructed to exert his influence with the Porte as regards this scheme. As the Cabinet in St. Petersburg is convinced that it will be easy to co-ordinate the various interests effected and to bring them into harmony with each other, it will consider just as favourably all other railway schemes brought forward by the different Balkan States and will lend them its diplomatic support.

In conclusion the Russian Government expresses the hope that the Powers will agree with this view, and will not refuse their support to the steps which Russia might be in a position to undertake in Constantinople in the aforementione sense. The above declaration will scarcely be welcome to Austria Hungary whose Novi Bazar scheme will thus have promptly had the anticipated effect of opening a veritable battle of the railways. The Italian Government has announced its complete agreement with Russia on the subject and has instructed the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople to support energetically the concession for the Danube Adriatic railway asked from the Porte by Servia. Count Lützow, the Austrian Ambassador, has assured Signor Tittoni on behalf of Baron von Aehrenthal that the Austro-Hungarian Government has no objections to raise to the construction of the Danube-Adriatic line.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

In the course of a debate in the Budget Committee upon the estimates for East Africa a bill was submitted for extending the Central railway towards the interior.

It was pointed out that the necessities of the campaign against the insurrection of 1905-6 had compelled the German troops in the south of the colony to collect all the provisions that the country could supply, and what was not consumed was destroyed in order to weaken the enemy. The campaign had not been a serious one from the military point of view, but it had entailed the destruction of the lives and of the property of some 75,000 natives. Even after the insurrection had been quelled most disastrous consequences ensued owing to the impossibility of supplying the natives with seed for their agricultural operations over so large an area. It was of the first importance in the event of native disturbances to be able to concentrate the German forces and to strike home at once. The extension of the Mrogoro railway to the interior was, therefore, a political as well as an economic necessity.

The statement also made by the Colonial Secretary in supporting the estimates for the Cameroons revealed a state of things very similar to the abuses with which the administration of the Congo State is so justly reproached. The Secretary said that in the Cameroons the recent demand for India-rubber and the high prices which had been general had led to the reckless exploitation and destruction of the rubber forests. A large portion of the native population had been diverted from their ordinary pursuits and the caravans had infringed the rights of the inhabitants by levying contributions upon them. The Government had taken measures to restrict the rubber trade, and had closed certain districts of the colony to the traders. These precautions were necessary since the economic crisis which would probably have resulted from the exhaustion of the rubber forests might have led to the Government withdrawing the natives from the caravan traffic and restoring them to their agricultural pursuits. Only by this policy and by the construction of railways could an economic crisis be averted.

German colonial methods evidently savour much more of the "fortiter in re" than of the "suaviter in modo."

KING ALFONSO TO VISIT BARCELONA.

King Alfonso has decided to visit Barcelona upon some day not yet fixed, in the second week of March, in order to greet the Austrian squadron which is expected to reach the port between the 10th and 15th inst. His Majesty will probably live on board a Spanish war vessel during his stay. Owing to the fact that Barcelona is a perfect hotbed of republicianism and anarchism besides being the resort of many Carlists and anti-clericals, apprehension is generally felt that his Majesty's life may be attempted during the visit. Several Madrid newspapers in fact accuse the Premier, Senor Maura of temerity, and blame him for not seeking a pretext for making it impossible. The Government, they say, will have to answer for what may occur; it can only rely upon the chivalrous nature of the Catalan people. Precautionary Military measures have been taken by the Government and the young Monarchists of Barcelona intend to organise a special guard for his Majesty's protection. Barcelona has lately been the scene of three or four murderous bomb outrages resulting in the killing or maiming of several inoffensive people including children, with what object nobody can imagine. It was from the Anarchist School in this city that Morales proceeded to make his attempt on the King and Queen of Spain on their wedding day.

The Dowager Queen Christina has decided to take up her residence in Barcelona.

King Edward arrived in Paris in the strictest incognito on the evening of March 5. His Majesty will leave to-day for Biarritz where he proposes making a short stay.

Sir Edward Grey's proposal for the appointment of a really independent Turkish Governor for Macedonia finds no more favour at Kenna than at Berlin. The semi-official "Fremdeublatt," the organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, dismisses it in quite a farcical and frivolous manner, apparently not regarding it as serious.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, MARCH 21.

Holi obscenities are closed this side, but not without arrests being made of six persons from different localities. For the past seven years or so the nuisance on the occasion of Holi is becoming lesser and lesser. During my stay here for the past twenty-three years, I have noticed that in former times the nuisance on such occasions was simply intolerable, and it was almost impossible for respectable people to go out for daily avocations, without being abused or pelted with mud, dust, and other sorts of missiles. But now thanks are due to the Maharaja for a firm hand having been applied to this matter.

Mr. Muljeebhoy, L.C.E., the Assistant Engineer has been elected as the delegate by the Jain Community of Bhownagar to go to Rutlam for the Jain Conference.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhownagar has been pleased to place Victor Square at the disposal of the Jain Community. In this square a commodious mandap is being erected under the supervision of Mr. Muljeebhoy, L.C.E., the Assistant Engineer of the B. G. J. P. Railway. It is 216 feet long by 162 broad and is supported by a hundred and thirty pillars. The work is going on day and night. A platform is set off for lecturing and other ceremonial purposes, while over six thousand chairs will be accommodated. There are four arched entrances of carved wood. In the main entrance a contrivance is made for showering flowers by means of pressing a button, on any gentleman worthy of such respects, the same sort of arrangement being also made in the middle portion of the mandap. The mandap will be gaily decorated by artificial and natural flowers of various kinds, bunting, flags, and coloured cloth—while escutcheons representing the daily life of the natives will enhance its beauty. By night it will be illuminated by at least seventy-five Kitson lamps and chandeliers numbering about 200. Special arrangements are made for parking carriages under a porch erected for the purpose. Besides this there are twelve tents erected in addition to a shamiana for the purpose of giving accommodation to gentlemen coming from distant countries. The mandap alone is estimated to cost about nine thousand rupees. Meals will be supplied to 6,000 people and there are refreshment stalls in the mandap for all communities.

THE cases, in which the Tuticorin Lawyers' have been called on to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace, came on for hearing before Mr. Ashe, Joint Magistrate, to-day. Notices were issued in connection with the alleged intimidation by the Vakils, in trying to make converts to the Swadeshi cause. The Hon'ble Mr. Gurusamy Iyer and a number of Vakils represented the persons called upon, and the case was adjourned to give an opportunity of an application being made to the High Court, Madras, for a transfer of the case.

THE following announcement appears in the United Provinces "Gazette." The Government of the United Provinces is prepared to receive applications for a Technical Scholarship of £150 a year, tenable for two years, enabling holders to proceed to England in order to obtain instruction in the processes of cloth dyeing and printing. The possession of a University degree is not required; but candidates must possess a thorough knowledge of English and must be qualified, either by scientific education or practical experience, to profit by the course of study, which has been indicated. It is desirable, further, that they should already have had some connection with the industry, or should be in position to turn their training to practical use, on their return to this country.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT DESIRED.

Canadian Conference with Mr. Morley.

UNSUITABLE EMIGRANTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Labour Agent, has conferred with Lord Elgin and Mr. Morley.

He states that Canada desires an arrangement satisfactory to all parties.

He points out that the wholesale emigration of Indians to Canada, is largely due to private agencies, who, for profit, land in Canada numbers of Indians wholly unsuited to the climate and conditions of the country.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A telegram from Ottowa states that the Minister of Interior speaking in the House of Commons, said that Japanese and Hindus would be treated alike as regards exclusion or deportation.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Visitation to the Pacific Fleet.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A telegram from Washington states that Japan has invited the American Fleet to visit any Port in Japan, and it is understood that the invitation will be accepted.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

President Roosevelt, interviewed by a representative of "Le Temps," said he had sent the fleet round the world in order to make Americans feel pride in the Navy and also to show other nations America's strength.

Advices from Washington state that it is believed that the American fleet will visit Yokohama. An invitation is expected to China, in which event, Shanghai will be visited.

LATER.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Japan at America's acceptance of the invitation to the Fleet to visit Japan.

OPIUM DENS AT SHANGHAI.

Large Reduction of Licenses.

ALL HOUSES TO BE CLOSED IN TWO YEARS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that the rate-payers have passed the Municipal Councils resolution, reducing the licensed opium houses one-fourth, from 1st July.

The Chairman stated that it was the intention to close all the houses in two years.

THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

New Commandant Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Italian Government has proposed the appointment of General De Robiliant to succeed the late Commandant Degiorgis of the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

GERMAN PRESS BOYCOTT.

Remarkable Episode in the Reichstag.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

All the pressmen in the German Reichstag have boycotted the debates pending a formal apology from Herr Groeber, a Deputy of the Centre, who, resenting a laugh from the gallery, apostrophised the reporters as "swine."

As a result of the boycott an important Colonial Debate has not been reported.

THE "TATSUMARU" AFFAIR

Canton Urges a Japanese Boycott.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that monster indignation meetings at Canton denounced the weakness of the Wai-wu-pu in connection with the "Tatsumaru" incident and urged a boycott of Japanese.

SIAMESE CRUISER LAUNCHED.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Siamese Cruiser "Suriya Monthou" has been successfully launched at Southampton.

THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

Serious Unrest.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Numerous death sentences and executions are announced daily in Russia.

Nearly all the Governors-General and District Commanders have been summoned to St. Petersburg

MR. FARMAN'S AEROPLANE.

Record Flights and Turns.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Farman performed a record flight of 2,750 yards on his aeroplane in Paris, turning eight times.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

In the International Rugby Match Scotland beat England by 16 to 10.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The death is announced of Mr. John Crombie M.P., for Kincardineshire.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE ON THE LICENSING BILL.

Victory at all Costs.

IGNORING BYE-ELECTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Birrell speaking at Eastbourne said that the Government were not dismayed by cries of danger and would fight for licensing reform until the victory was won.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at the National, Liberal Club, said that the Government viewed with equanimity any slight temporary reverses at bye-elections and they meant to continue the work of passing their great measures.

At a banquet of the British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester, Mr. Winston-Churchill said that a pall of uncertainty hung over the political world, but if changes were made any one who succeeded him at the Colonial Office could not ignore the work of the Association, which was so important to the Empire.

LATER.

Mr. McCaw, Unionist candidate, has been elected for West Down, having polled 4,051 votes against Mr. Beattie, the Liberal candidate, who polled 2,760.

THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.

Seriously Suffering from Dropsy.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

To-day's bulletin states that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's strength continues about the same.

The "Observer" states that the Premier is suffering seriously from dropsy and that no speedy improvement is anticipated.

No Minister, except Mr. Asquith, has been permitted to see Sir Henry since the beginning of his illness.

THE PECKHAM BYE-ELECTION.

Great Fight and Stirring Scenes.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The bye-election at Peckham is proving a record fight. The most stirring street scenes are witnessed and parliamentary speakers, including Ministers and ex-Ministers, are crowding the constituency.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO CORFU.

Greek Royal Family to be Present.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Greek Royal Family are going to Corfu to greet the Kaiser who arrives on the 6th April.

Great preparations are being made for the visit.

FRENCH NAVAL VISIT.

Extra Spectacle during the President's Visit.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The French Northern Squadron will probably visit Portsmouth on the occasion of President Fallieres' visit to England.

GENERAL STOESSEL INTERNED.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

General Stoessel has been interned in the fortress of Peter-Paul.

THE SMIRNOFF-FOCK DUEL.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

General Smirnoff is recovering from the wounds received in the late duel with General Fock.

DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, BENGAL.

Farewell Masonic Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

A farewell dinner, to Sir William Burkitt, at the Masonic Hall, on Friday last, was one of the most unique functions, Allahabad has witnessed in recent years.

Various degrees of Masons, from the "Entered apprentice," to the coveted and most exclusive "thirty-third" degree, were represented.

Dr. J. Stuart Brooke, one of the oldest Freemasons in the District, presided, and proposed the toast of the evening, that of the "Right Worshipful Brother, the Hon. Mr. Justice, Sir William Burkitt, District Grand Master of Bengal". Sir William, in responding, reviewed his Masonic career from his Initiation, in the Lodge of St. John, Calcutta, in 1862, to the present day, during which period, he has held high office in all branches of Freemasonry in India.

The coupling of Lady Burkitt and Miss Burkitt's names, with the toast, was the innovation in such a Masonic function, and spoke volumes for the appreciation in which the Right Worshipful Brother is held.

VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL.

Murderous Assault on Superintendent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

On Tuesday morning last, while Mr. J. E. Young Superintendent of the Central Jail, Vellore, was inspecting the convicts at work in the carpet factory, he was murderously assaulted and received a very severe gash on his right cheek.

It appears that Mr. Young, accompanied by Mr. Upshon, Deputy Jailor, and some warders, had gone to the factory and was coming back, when a convict jumped at him, shaking a stick in his face. Almost simultaneously, another convict struck Mr. Young with a carpet-maker's knife, inflicting a deep wound, four inches long, from below the corner of the eye downwards. Mr. Young was also struck on the head, with a board, his topee being knocked off; while another missile was thrown at him, but missed him.

Mr. Upshon seized the convict, who had stabbed Mr. Young, and an alarm having been given, other warders rushed in, and seized all the three men.

TRELAWNEY, the Pixie, will remain in Bombay for another week. He has proved a great attraction and he is a subject of great interest and speculation to the ladies.

KOLHAPUR STATE.

Unveiling of Statue Bust of the late Queen-Empress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 21.

The Statue Bust of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria, was unveiled by His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay. A shamiana was raised over the Statue, for the occasion; the dais had three chairs; the middle one was occupied by His Excellency and His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar sat to his left and a little behind these chairs, sat His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, who did everything to show honour to his friends.

Among those present were Sir Archibald Hunter, Commodore Sir George Warrender, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and about fifty European guests, the Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country, Kolhapur Jahameirdars, etc.

The Maharajah opened the proceedings, by alluding to the British supervision over the State affairs, from 1838 to 1894, and acknowledged the advancement the subjects had made during that period. To perpetuate the memory of the Diamond Jubilee, the Kolhapur Infantry Hospital and the Leper Asylum were established; the Victoria Marhatta Students' Institution was also named after Her Gracious Majesty, and is giving substantial encouragement to Marhatta boys to acquire English education. Such are the ways adopted by His Highness and the people, to show their appreciation of the noble qualities of head and heart of that Sovereign. Our King-Emperor has earned the glorious sobriquet of "Peace-maker." and the celebrated message of the Prince of Wales, that India wants sympathy, is engraved upon the Indian heart. In conclusion His Highness publicly acknowledged the services of Colonel Ferris, who is soon to retire.

His Excellency then unveiled the Bust, which is the work of Mr. Mhatre, the Bombay artist.

After the Imperial salute of 31 guns, His Excellency rose to reply. He praised the administration of His Highness and complimented him, upon his desire to release his subjects from the danger of scanty rainfall, by the proposed reservoir, which His Excellency was going to visit on Sunday. The ardent desire of His Highness, to induce his subjects to take to inoculation, by personally undergoing the operation, was praised, and the address was closed by an acknowledgement of the services of Colonel Ferris.

THE KOLHAPUR WEDDING.

Sir George Clarke Present.

COSTLY AND NUMEROUS PRESENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH, 22.

The marriage ceremony of the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur to His Highness the Raja of Dewas, Senior Branch, took place yesterday with great eclat.

The Governor of Bombay, General Hunter, Commodore Sir George Warrender, Miss Clarke, His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, Jagat Guru of the Math Sankeshwar and other notabilities were present in the beautiful and spacious mandap erected for the occasion. The two principal guests, His Excellency and the Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar, occupied silver chairs in the most conspicuous block reserved for them. His Highness the Kolhapur Maharaja modestly occupied an ordinary wooden chair. Many guests presented dresses and ornaments to the Bride and Bridegroom; of these the Bhavnagar gifts were the most numerous and very costly. They filled the big chariot drawn by elephants and surpassed even those from the Maharaja Sindia.

The whole town was illuminated at night.

FAMINE OUTLOOK.

Crops Promising.

FALL IN PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

A small, but distinct, improvement begins to be manifest in the famine outlook. The mango and mohua crops, which form an important item in the diet of the Agricultural population, at this season of the year, are turning out well; the spring crops are beginning to come in and this week's report, from the United Provinces state, that the prices of food grains, have at last dropped below scarcity rates in three districts. The numbers seeking famine relief, however, continue to expand, the total for all India is now 1,558,439, being an increase of 32,000 on that of the last week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, MARCH 20.—Lieut. Brodigan, 1st Gloster Regt., from Lahore.
Capt. Rowland, 38th Dogras, from Lahore.
Lieut. More, 57th Sikhs, from Bannu.
Capt. Wanett, 19th P., from Jullundur.
Capt. Sealy, 4th Gurkhas, from Bakloh.
Capt. Bully, 14th Lancers, from Barulz.
Lieut and Qr.-Mr. McCullough, the Queens, from Agra.
Lieut. St. John, 5th Cav., from Meerut.
Lieut. Beckbe, 39th Sikh Pioneers, from Ambala.
Lieut. Lishman, A. V. C., from England.
Lieut. Rowston, A. V. C., from England.
Capt. Beverell, Brigade Staff, from England.
2nd Lieut. Owen Jones, Unattached List, from England.
2nd Lieut. Bell, R. E., from England.
2nd Lieut. Hamilton R. E., from England.
2nd Lieut. Hudellston, R. E., from England.
Capt. Amody, R. F. A., from England.
2nd Lieut. Birdwhisted Sussex Regt., from England.
2nd Lieut. Greenway, Durham L. I., from England.
2nd Lieut. Seymour, Unattached List from England.
2nd Lieut. Alexander, 10 R. Hus., from England.
Lieut. Black, A. V. C., from England,
Lieut. Dixson, A. V. C., from England,
Lieut. Stewart, A. V.C., from England.
Lieut. Rees Mogg, from England.

DEPARTURES, MARCH 20.—Col. Maxwell, to England.
Col. Carnegy, 10 Lancers, to England.
Capt. Ritchie, the Cameronians, to England.
Lieut. MacAllan, the Cameronians, to England.
Lieut. Bell Kingsley, 4th Goorkha Rifles, to England.
Lieut. Phayre, 4th Goorkha Rifles, to England.
Lieut. Baubs, the Guides, to England.
Lieut. Carey, 31st Punjabis, to England.
Lieut. Stobbing, R. F. A., to England.
Capt. Rawlandson, 38th Dogras, to England.
Lieut. Brodigan, 1st Gloster Regt., to England.
Lieut. More, 57th Sikhs, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCATTA, MARCH 21.

The conversion is sanctioned of the Meywar Bill Corps into a Military Police Battalion from 1st April next on which date it ceases to be a unit of the Indian Army and will come under the administration of the Foreign Department.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Captain Kealy, Royal Engineers, Military Works Services, is transferred from the Lahore Division, to the Aden Brigade.

Major Digby, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Poona Division to Rangoon.

Lieut. Prince, Manchester Regiment, is transferred to the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, and posted to the 2nd Battalion, at Mauritius.

Major G. C. Kemp, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment, from the at 19th April next.

Lieut Buller, 57th Rifles, is appointed to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Police.

Lieuts. Pritchard, 46th Punjabis, Woodhouse, 22nd Infantry, and Connell McDowell, 18th Maharattas, are posted to the Bengal Police.

Lieut Farran, 4th Cavalry, is deputed for special duty in the Army Remount Department.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KAISER'S LETTER.

A German Official Statement.

ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH BRITISH PLANS DENIED.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The German Foreign Office has authorised Reuter's correspondent at Berlin to make the following official statement:—

It is untrue that that the Kaiser attempted to interfere with the British naval plans. His letter merely corrected a certain erroneous view prevalent in England regarding the development of the German fleet. The Emperor is no tyro in naval matters, and this step he had a perfect right to take as a naval expert. As a yachtsman he was recognised as such in England. Just as the Emperor will resent any foreign attempt to decide the proportions of Germany's fleet, so he would repudiate any idea of interfering with the affairs of the British navy.

Effect Produced Abroad.

The Kaiser's letter has caused a painful impression in Germany, an uncomfortable feeling in Vienna, and lively comments in France and America.

Another Berlin View.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin states that the Kaiser, in the course of conversations, frequently resented the comments of British newspapers which singled out the German navy but not the American or the French.

Trade of the United Kingdom.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The trade returns of the United Kingdom for February last show a decrease of £499,782 in the value of the imports and a decrease of £123,831 in that of the exports compared with the figures for February, 1907.

The Suffragettes.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Members of the House of Commons, on arriving at Westminster were astonished to see, flying steadily over the Houses of Parliament, a banner inscribed "Votes for Women." It was subsequently discovered that the banner was displayed by means of a war kite handled from the roof of a warehouse at Lambeth.

Cricket.

TRIANGULAR INTERNATIONAL CONTEST

The Marylebone Cricket Club has issued a draft scheme of a triangular contest. It is suggested that England, Australia, and South Africa should each play each other twice in 1909, each team taking one-third of the gross gate receipts. The Marylebone Club considers that it will be difficult to arrange Australia's wish for a permanent programme of international cricket to precede an agreement to play an Imperial contest, but thinks that a meeting of cricketers of the three countries in 1909 would afford an opportunity of discussing the proposal.

Druce Case Sequel.

ANOTHER PERJURY PROSECUTION.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton was arrested yesterday on a charge of having committed perjury in her evidence in the Druce case. She was brought before the Bench in the Bow-street Police Court, and remanded for a week.

Local Authorities (Education) Bill.

In the House of Commons yesterday the motion for the second reading of the Local Authorities (Education) Bill, introduced by Mr. H. de R. Walker (Liberal), was carried by 196 votes to 58. The measure enables County Councils (other than the London County Council) to delegate to local Education Committees certain powers and duties connected with elementary education.

The Late Marquis of Linlithgow

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Lady Linlithgow and her children have received messages of condolence from Mr. Thomas Bent, Premier of Victoria; Sir Reginald Talbot, Governor of Victoria; Sir Henry Wrixon, President of the Victorian Legislative Council; Sir John Madden, Chief Justice of Victoria; Sir Edmund Barton, one of the Judges of the High Court of Australia; Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne; and the Governments of South Australia and Tasmania.

THE CALCUTTA ACID-THROWING CASE.

Deceased Magistrate's Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

In the acid-throwing case in the Calcutta Police Court yesterday Inspector H. W. Major gave evidence that the deceased Magistrate in his statement to witness said he had received some months ago a threatening postcard from Nitiyadhan Mukerjee whom he had convicted. The deceased said he suspected the Muktear and some of his men.

BRUCE PEEBLES FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 20.

In the failure of Messrs. Bruce Peebles, Limited, the Contractors to the Delhi Lighting and Tramways Company, claims have been lodged for some Rs. 45,000 by various local sub-contractors, and a considerable amount of property, including machinery, copper wiring and motor buses of trams in possession of the Delhi Tramways Company, has been attached prior to judgment. The latter Company object that they have title to clear possession. The cases come on for hearing on the 25th instant and 3rd April.

THE DELHI "EL AFTAB" PROSECUTION.

Mahomedan Editor Gives up Extremist Cause.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, MARCH 20.

In the hearing of the case of one Haider Razat former Editor and Proprietor of "El Aftab" a local Urdu weekly, now prosecuted by the Crown for the omission in the January number of the name of the responsible printer and publisher, involving a heavy penalty, the defendant has admitted his responsibility explaining that the omission occurred during his attendance at the Surat Congress.

Judgment will be delivered on 31st instant. It is noteworthy that the defendant, who has been an agitator and leader of Extremists at Delhi for the past twelve months or more has latterly parted with his interest in the "El Aftab" and abandoned the Extremist cause entirely, having now decided as a Mahomedan to devote his journalistic abilities to the furtherance of legitimate Mahomedan aims in Indian politics.

NO. 3 CO., BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 21.

The annual inspection of No. 3 Co., Bombay Volunteer Artillery, took place near Dhanowrie to-day. The Company fell in at the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, at 6-30 a.m. and marched out with their guns to the practice ground, about four miles out. The strength of the Company on parade was three Officers viz. Major Bertie-Clay, R. A., Commanding, Captain Cowie, R. A. and Lieut Amor and fifty-eight non-commissioned officers and men. The Inspecting Officer, Brigadier General Swann, C. B., accompanied by Captain Wooldridge, arrived on the ground at 9 a. m. The following Officers were also present:—Colonel Kerrich, R. A., Colonel Russell, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and Lieut. Butler-Gardiner, I. M. D. Two sub-divisions started the practice by firing on four screens representing guns at a range of about 2,500 yards. After this practice was finished, two other sub-divisions worked the guns, firing on a series of head and shoulder targets representing skirmishers at a range of about 1,200 yards. All the shooting was good.

After the gun target practice, the Company fell in and General Swann addressed them, complimenting the Officer Commanding on the excellent turn-out of the Company and the men on the good spirit they showed by serving as Volunteers. The Company marched back to Kirkee after the inspection arriving about 12-30, after putting in a good morning's work.

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery No. 3 Co., as it now stands, has been altered. Previously the Company had to go to Bombay annually for gun target practice and inspection, but now they have just been re-armed with four 12 Pr. guns to make it more suitable for the use intended viz., the defence of the Kirkee Arsenal and Factory. The Company has increased three-fold within the last twelve months and hopes are entertained that it will be still stronger before the next General's inspection.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Annual Inspection.

The annual Inspection of the Bombay Light Horse took place at Santa Cruz on Saturday morning. The Squadron having been formed in line was inspected by Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade. After inspecting the ranks the squadron marched past the Inspecting Officer, in single line. The Squadron was again formed up and alternately drilled by Lieutenant H. E. E. Procter, and Lieutenant Hugh S. Symons. After the Squadron drill had been carried out the squadron dismounted for a few minutes to adjust sadlery, &c. The bugle then sounded the mount and the squadron moved off towards Borivli. Major T. W. Cuffe, Commanding the Corps, once more read the general and special ides. A Khaki force from Bandora is marching on Borivli. A White force is at Thans and has detached a Column of Infantry via Kanjur and Powai to harass or intercept the advance of the Khaki force. The Bombay Light Horse are detailed on the morning of March 21st to cover the right flank of the advance on Borivli to reconnoitre the ground and drive off any small parties of the enemy. On arrival at Santa Cruz information is received that a small party of the enemy with a machine gun is in the neighbourhood of Bomanwadi.

After these operations have been successfully carried out "cease fire" was sounded and led horses were brought up over the rough country with great skill and dash towards the dismounted men near Sahar Hill. The Squadron afterwards marched back to the Parade ground on the flats below the Jackal Club and the General Officers Commanding addressed the Corps, saying in the course of his remarks that as this was the third successive year he had inspected the Corps, it gave him great pleasure to see how the efficiency of the Corps was maintained from year to year. With the morning's work he was more than satisfied from what he had seen. The Squadron drill was done most satisfactorily. Steadiness in the ranks and horses well in hand were the features of the parade.

Regarding the general and special idea he remarked on the smartness of the scouts, and on the way the dismounted men advance with caution through the open. He also remarked on the smart way in which the led horses were brought up. He then referred to the standing camp and hoped next year it would be as successful as it has been this year which may be termed a trial. The Parade was then dismissed, the men returning to Camp. Great credit is due to Sergeant-Major J. W. Coy, for the success of the Camp of Exercise is in a great measure due to his unremitting efforts.

THE BHARAT MAHAMANDAL DEPUTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with interest the lashing of Orthodox Hinduism by Mr. Dixit. The whole thing reads like a leaf from the exhaustive pages of the writings of a missionary like Dr. Murdoch. Surely Mr. Dixit cannot be charged with hypocrisy or duplicity like a particular school of politicians who, although disbelieving orthodoxy or any other doxies, create cults like the Ganpati cult in order to lead or mislead the ignorant masses towards some political ideals which they cherish. He wields his club round and round and smashes everything that keeps Indian fettered and that makes her humiliated before other nations. But when this Maratha iconaclast, like his Mahomedan proto-types at Somnath, reduces to powder the cherished idols of the Hindos what substitude has he to offer to the millions of India? If "there is nothing so narrow, so debasing to our intellectual and moral manhood, so ignorant, so brutal and contemptible as the so-called orthodox Hinduism," what lofty ideal will satisfy and guide the philosopher and the peasant alike? Does he realize that however baneful the old creeds as a whole may be to the progress of India, it contains within it elements that have kept the peoples of this country within the boundaries of morality however imperfect? Unless Mr. Dixit gives them something the same in kind but different in degree, something that meets far more fully the cravings of the human heart, his invectives will fall on deaf ears so far as the masses go. He offers us an ideal which is the conception of a collective national life permeated with a deep, spiritual and moral purpose. He believes that "India is going back to the robust individuality and vigorous manhood of her early civilization and yet acknowledges her political apprenticeship under Western masters. Now, where shall we seek for the long lost ideal that is going to regenerate India? Shall we seek it amidst the sacrificial formulas, the prayers or hymns to the powers of nature or even amidst the distinctively criminal portions (forbidden by the I.P. Code in the[vulgar tongue) of the Ancient Vedas? Will an appeal to the philosophical systems stir up the moral instinct of the masses? Will the hard stone of Vedantism satisfy the hungry souls that are clamouring for bread? Will these fascinating systems be incentives for keeping up with the march of science and Western civilization? Of courses Mr. Dixit will not appeal to the Purans, or the differentiating Code of Manu, or the debasing and corrupting influences of the Tantric literature. What 'solid background' or 'substratum of serious purpose' has he to offer to those who are drunk with the 'new wine' of Western education and whose energies are effervescing at random for want of well-regulated and well-controlled channels? Do not the souls of those that have been wrecked on the rocks of a practically godless civilization cry that even the grossest superstition is preferable to an idealism that offers no practical solution to the innumerable ills that human flesh is heir to?—Yours, &c.,

D. L. JOSHI.

Private James Houston has been arrested in Calcutta and charged with being a deserter from the East Lancashire Regiment, at Karachi, whence he walked fifty miles across the Sind desert, to a station on the Railway, whence he made his way, partly by Train, and partly on foot, to Calcutta. He had assumed the name of James Jones, and described himself as donkey-man of the Harrison liner the Historian.

HAYTI UNDER THE RULE OF THE FREE NEGRO.

Where Black Rules White an account of a journey across and about Hayti. By Hesketh Prichard. (London: Constable) will deeply interest lovers of travel literature, students of sociology and anthropology and incidentally commercial men of divers persuasions, because it contains information regarding a speck of the earth's surface which until the other day seemed to have been forgotten.

There exists little recent knowledge, the result of personal observation and experience, about the lovely island of Hayti, one of the most richly-endowed by Nature of the "pearls of the Antilles," and whereon a remarkable and almost unique experiment in sociology has been working itself out during the whole of the nineteenth century. The island has an area about equal to that of Scotland and a population of 600,000. For upwards of a hundred years the white nations have been content to stand aside and watch with quiet curiosity how the negro would comfort himself beneath the blessing of liberty to do just as he pleases wrested by him amid bloody contest from the failing hands of a civilized white master. It cannot reasonably be argued that the experiment has not been given a fair trial. The Haytian negro, with a thin veneer upon him of the civilization of one of the most polished nations of the old world, has been left severely alone for three generations to work out his own salvation, and the result is a horror and a mockery which cries aloud for annihilation.

Mr. Prichard brings a black indictment against the free negro, and it is all the more terrible because he sees in the character of the people hardly a ray of hope for better things in the future. His first experience of the Island was gained at Jacmel, one of its principal ports, half an hour after landing. That was a fight between a representative of the law and his victim—for the opponent of the law is seldom a criminal, he is almost always a "victim." A policeman, buttoned up in a blue linen uniform like a butcher boy's coat, only double-breasted, was struggling with a big headed negro. The captive had hold of the policeman's club, and the pair swung to and fro in a heated struggle. The negro was getting the better of the conflict when two other officers raced up. Smash went a club on the captive's head, and a bubble of blood rose through the short fuzz of hair. The sight was common. The club is so formidable and so freely used that a prisoner is usually landed in gaol in a half-dying condition. Once entered there hope may be abandoned, for without money to bribe somebody there is no help for him. He may lie and rot in a pestiferous hole for months without being brought to trial.

In one prison Mr. Prichard saw a man who had been incarcerated for years, and both himself and his gaolers had forgotten what was the charge against him. The prisons without exception are hells upon earth. Here are some of the things Mr. Prichard saw in the prison of Port-au-Prince, the capital of the country:—

Doorless cells were round the walls, with straw upon the earth, as in cages for wild beasts. Some prisoners were practically naked; a few had converted worn-out jackets into loin cloths; all were in the last stage of destitution. Men, in iron anklets, with a short chain between, stood or squatted round. Everyone looked half-starved. Not a few had gaping wounds, and others were wearily ill, their backs furred with sickness and neglect. In the centre of the court there was a filthy pool, and pigs rooted about among the accumulations of all sorts which strewed the ground.

His further descriptions are so sickening that they cannot be repeated here. Yet white men do not escape these nameless horrors unless they are so supremely fortunate as to be able to communicate with a foreign consul should they get into trouble. The law, too, is rather more an ass than it is elsewhere. Theoretically it is sound enough, being founded on the Code Napoleon, but there is no nexus between theory and practice. Some crimes are peculiarly Haytian. If your house catches fire accidentally or otherwise, that is a crime, and you will suffer heavily for it. As against a black there is absolutely no justice for the white man. His safest and cheapest proceeding in all cases of dispute is to agree with his enemy quickly. The judges are hardly ever lawyers, but nominees of the President, always his political supporters, and they may or may not be so profoundly learned in the law as to be able to sign their names.

The Haytian has little sense of honour, and less of justice. His ideas on these points are fairly represented in an amusing story of a white trader who foolishly attempted to recover a debt of twenty-eight dollars from a native. He sued the debtor and judgment was actually given in his favour, the debtor being ordered to pay four dollars a week into court. The debtor made some payment into court, and then so worked upon the sympathies of the trader that he forgave him the debt. With a letter of remission the native went off to the magistrate and—

The affair was settled but the Haytian was struck by the bad grace with which the magistrate dismissed him and he forthwith returned to the trader and asked him if he had received the eight dollars already paid into the court. The trader looked surprised and said he had received nothing.

"Then, since you have remitted the debt that eight dollars is mine," said the Haytian.

Accordingly he went off to the court to present his claim. The magistrate at once committed him to prison. A Consul who had heard the story asked the magistrate what the native had been sent to prison for.

"For contempt of court," was the reply.

More farcical, because somewhat less baneful than the administration of the law, is that of the army. There is a standing army in which nearly every man is an officer. No exact statistics later than 1867 were obtainable, but in the year the army consisted of 6,500 generals of division, 7,000 regimental officers, and 6,500 privates. The proportion is much the same to day, with a leaning in the direction of an increase in generals. Nearly every other man is a general; the country is overrun with them, and by them ruled. In the towns these red, green, blue, and gold lace-coated generals of little account, but in the country districts the resident "general of place" has usually a distinct position and is a living power. His rule is a fierce and iron one, for the black man can no more govern his black brother successfully without tyranny than he could a wild beast. Since the war with San Domingo, in which no reputations were made, Haytian generals have not led their troops to battle. They have contented themselves with being up to the hilt in revolutions and with sunning themselves at ludicrous reviews. The standing army, however, is not a very costly affair in Hayti. The private soldier is nominally paid £2, 10s. a year, but he seldom or never gets the money.

As the soldier is paid so is Hayti governed. Therefore, in one of the most fertile islands in the world the people are poor, sordidly poor. They eke out a living, as the negro do, upon the wild fruits which they have no other incentive but hunger to cultivate. The wild descendants of the coffee shrubs planted by the French settlers still bear berries, which the negroes are almost too idle or careless to pick. They lounge away their lives in the sun, reckoning their age by the presidents who come and go in the town by the sea. Nature does all their thinking for them, provides them with necessaries, the sole article which she fails to supply them with being clothes, and they are rapidly coming to think clothes a superfluity.

Yet they present some puzzling contradictions. Away in the interior, where the mockery of civilization of the coast towns had no influence, Mr. Prichard found the people very kindly, hospitable to the point of sharing their last bite and sup with the stranger good-hearted, fond of dance and song and more cheerful than their miserable condition could possibly justify. Also were they ignorant, lazy, leavened with the horrors of serpent-worship, and consisting, at least some of them, to an occasional debauch of human sacrifice and cannibalism. Everywhere you will be told that Voodooism, the primitive serpent-worship of the negro's African forefathers, is unknown, yet everywhere it is more or less secretly practised.

On points of interest to "a nation of shopkeepers" like ourselves Mr. Prichard has little information to offer. The island is undoubtedly rich in minerals; coffee grows readily and luxuriantly, and in the wooded interior mahogany of fine quality abounds. But the Haytians openly or "diplomatically" resist all attempts to exploit their country. They are honestly afraid that any privilege extended to the white man would end in slavery for themselves, and from that they shrink with natural terror. Yet they flaunt in the face of our civilization a deplorable and condemning object lesson, and the question insistently arises. Ought it not to be ruthlessly swept away?

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Sir William Burkitt and Mr. A. Harvey are permitted to resign the Civil Service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, is confirmed as Secretary in the Revenue and Agriculture Department.

Mr. Perree, Assistant Inspector-General, Forests, is placed in charge of the current duties of Inspector-General of Forests, during Mr Eardley Wilmot's deputation to England.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Harrison, Accountant-General, is granted furlough for two months.

MILITARY SUPPLY.

Messrs. G. Hull, R. Clark and R. Morley are appointed Assistant Engineers, Indian Marine.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A Record of Continued Progress.

The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1906-1907 is reviewed in the following Government Resolution in the Revenue Department:—

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1908.

The report submitted by Mr Mead contains a record of continued progress in every direction.

Several of the agricultural stations were extended and improved during the year by the addition of lands and erection of necessary buildings, and the number of stations was increased from nine to thirteen. Attempts to improve the indigenous varieties of cotton by plant to plant selection and crossing were continued at Surat, Dharwar and Dhulia. Mr. Fletcher claims that the series of crossing experiments conducted at Surat for three years have resulted in the production of an improved variety estimated to be 10 to 12 per cent. higher in value than the ordinary cotton of the Surti-Broach tract. It will be extremely interesting to see whether this exceedingly valuable result is established, and the reports of the next two or three years should enable definite conclusions to be reached. Experiments on similar lines are being conducted at Dharwar. But time is required for the production of definite results. In the distribution of seed the most satisfactory results were attained in Dharwar, into the western talukas of which Broach cotton has been introduced with considerable success. It is important that the further step should be taken of inducing the cultivators to import it for themselves. The operations of the Department in this direction must necessarily be restricted. Government are disposed to agree with Mr. Fletcher and the Director that in seed distribution more success is likely to be achieved by work on these lines, namely, the introduction of superior varieties from one part of the country into another, or even perhaps as in the case of Cambodia and Egyptian cotton, by the introduction, with caution, of exotics, than by distribution of superior seed of a locality within that locality, and its immediate neighbourhood. In, at any rate, the better cotton-growing tracts the people seem to do a good deal of selection for themselves, and in places where varieties of inferior quality are grown, e. g., in Khandesh, the people have so far as can be discovered up to the present sound commercial reason for preferring them—such as greater hardiness and productivity of the plant—a larger outturn and a good market thus securing the cultivator a better return. It is clear that the exact nature of and grounds for the existing practice still require investigation, and until these are established it would be hazardous in the extreme and probably futile to press changes upon the cultivator.

Although owing to the ravages of boll-worm in the Egyptian cotton in Sind the outturn was reduced, good prices were obtained at the annual auctions. The results of the sales have been separately published. Important measures are being commenced to check boll-worm and to reclaim "kalar" land. On the success of these the future of Egyptian cotton in Sind is likely to depend very largely. The experimental cultivation of "berseem" or Egyptian clover as a fodder crop has proved sufficiently encouraging, and fresh seed is being obtained from Egypt for distribution among the zamindars Government would like to receive a detailed report showing the nature of the inquiries made by the Director into the American system of dry farming in pursuance of the suggestions made in Government Resolution No. 10693, dated 10th November 1906, and quoting specific statements of the American Department of Agriculture regarding the merits and demerits of the system. It is doubtful whether the investigations proposed to be started at Poona will be sufficient to enable satisfactory conclusion to be reached with reference to the all important problem—how far the inevitable vicissitudes of season can be counteracted in lands which cannot be given irrigation by improved methods of cultivation, and the Director should now report what objections there are to making similar investigations on other farms. It is observed that although expressly required in last year's review, the report contains no notice comparing the yield of crops on the various farms with that of similar crops in the neighbourhood. The omission should now be supplied by a special report on several stations. There are considerable areas which though experimental are nevertheless sown with the ordinary crops of the countryside under normal conditions. It is important to know the yields of such crops and how far the Department is able by the superiority of its methods of cultivation to surpass the results obtained by good cultivators of the neighbourhood. As frequently observed where the conditions are similar and not affected by experimental work, the Departmental farms ought to show the best crops. Government desire to know how far this ideal is being worked up to.

The demand for foreign groundnut seed is increasing and steps have been taken to meet it. All the varieties grown during the year have, however, been attacked by "tikka" disease, and endeavours are being made to obtain a variety capable of resisting the disease.

The manurial experiments are principally interesting as indicating the prospect of artifical chemical manures, such as sulphate of ammonia, pro

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY FIFTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

The Season Closes.

The Bombay Racing Season of 1907-08 came to a close with the Fifteenth Extra on Saturday when there was a full attendance, by way of a gentle hint to the W. I. T. C. that they can stand any amount of the game. Entries were again large with seven events figuring, and once more racing was tip-top. Mr. Cecil Gray and the Stewards, Mr. Cursetjee as handicapper and Mr. O'Gorman, with his onerous duties as starter, faced by large fields of unruly new Arabs, have all to be thanked for the sport they have provided for over three months.

We started the day with the first division of the Arab Pony Consolation Plate with its seventeen starters despite which the public were not on the scent and after some ups and downs sent Fritz out favourite from Patna, Rufus and Zir. It was a poor race as Muzeade soon fell away and when Barrak resigned command to Rufus there was but little doubt as to the ultimate result, with Mirdas and Farce next.

There were fourteen in the second and after brisk business Mountain King despite his poor shewing on Wednesday, firming the favouritism from Sabah. Instead of being left this time, Rising Falcon got well away but soon resigned to Mountain King whom Great Power followed. Though Ashroff made a run at the bend where the whip came out, there was no alteration, the win being comfortable.

All on the card, seven, in the Horse Consolation Plate, faced the starter; Gunner always being a warm favourite from Lady Metal, after passing Spirea the favourite look good, but entering the straight Lady Metal came at him. There was a great race between the two, but by the Stand, Conscience came with a rattle and just got a neck in front, only a person in a line with the post being able to judge competently.

The nine furlong Good-Bye Plate was much the same sort of race as the Verar Plate on Wednesday, sixteen starting with Eed and Moonib Pasha equally fancied. Scarlet and Wait-a-While made the pace, False Start only taking the lead at the bend where Rashad, Eed and Bendigo came. In the straight Rashad went away apparently an easy winner, but it was the same tale as last time with Moonib Pasha, who again made a run too late. This only indicates what was said then, that Moonib Pasha is a slug for over half a journey of this distance. Eed, too, must have come too late as he seemed going well when he passed Bendigo for place money.

A repetition of a memorable race in Poona, which all who saw it must remember was the mile Final Plate for horses. H. H. of Rewa's recent purchase, Circuit, was made favourite, but when money came for Faded Lily there was but little to choose. After Zotique had jumped out in front Faded Lily went away at such a pace that soon after going two furlongs she held a seven length lead. St. Patrick and Circuit followed and though the latter came with three lengths rounding the bend the mare was well in hand and won with something to spare in the good time of 1 min. 42⅘ secs.

Just as easy was the Arab Selling Plate of seven furlongs when Little Joker, Royal and Deenar most fancied. All seemed well with Royal at the bend where he led after making his own running, but here Rummah came through and went away to win on his own.

The last race of the Season was the Arab Pony Selling Plate when both Veto and Ateyba had to give way to Hullo in the betting, he being said to have broken all clocks on the track. Hullo certainly looked a winner on passing Dhansa, but Veto was at him and so easily did he pass the favourite on entering the straight that everyone was prepared for the easy win it was. Ateyba finishing third the Books had a poor time of it on this race. Details:—

THE FIRST ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over and which have not won flat race value Rs. 400 or over since 1st December 1907. Distance—5 furlongs.

Col Beaver's Rufus, 8st 10lbs.....Robinson 1
Capt Meynell's Mirdas 9st.....A. Hoyt 2
Mr Abdool Faras' Farce 9st 2lbs.....J. Taylor 3
Mr Mujeed Jurji's Silverstream 8st 13lbs.....Southall 4

Also ran:—Muzeade 9st 6lbs, Salawar 8st 9lbs, Zir 8st 8lbs, Wadi 8st 4lbs, Barrak 8st 5lbs, Fritz 8st 5lbs, Patna 8st 4lbs, Afreed 8st 4lbs, Nael 8st 1lb, Virtuous Boy 7st 11lbs, Hishan 7st 4lbs, Holker 7st carried 7st 7lbs, Taskin 6st 7lbs, carried 6st 10lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Fritz, 5 to 1 Patna, 6 to 1 Rufus and Zir, 7 to 1 Mirdas and Silverstream, 8 to 1 Wadi and Salawar, and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Muzeade jumped out in front, but was soon passed by Barrak who led Rufus and Silver Stream. At the bend Rufus went ahead and Mirdas and Farce drew up with the bunch behind him. These last two made their efforts from the distance, but Rufus won easily by two lengths, head next and fair fourth. Time—1 min 8 secs.

THE SECOND ARAB PONY CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab 14 hands and under, which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over and which have not won flat race value Rs. 400 or over since 1st December 1907. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Wallace's Mountain King, 8st.....Kamad 1
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's Great Power 8st 4lbs...Abdoola 2
Mr D Ruschordjas, Ashroff, 9st 8lbs.....Manley 3
Mr A DeSouza's Sahab, 7st 12lbs.....Southall 4

Also ran:—Mumbra 9st 3lbs, Nazar 8st 12lbs, Amood 8st 9lbs, Lailan 8st 7lbs, carried 8st 4lbs, Gaucho 7st 9lbs, Court Martial 7st 8lbs, Rising Falcon 7st 4lbs, carried 7st 7lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Mountain King, 4 to 1 Sabah 6 to 1 Sahoon, Mumbra, Squire, and Ashroff and longer odds others.

The Race.—Rising Falcon was first out but soon displaced by Mountain King who was followed by Great Power, Lailan and Nazar who at the three furlongs drew up to Great Power, but fell away again. Ashroff came with a run to the bend but was all out, and Mountain King staying on comfortably won by three quarters, length next; Sabah finishing well. Time.—1 min, 7 4-5 secs.

THE HORSE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,100 or over and which have not won flat race value Rs. 400 or over since 1st December 1907. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr P B Avasa's Conscience 8st 5lbs.....Bradshaw 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Lady Metal 9st 7lb.....A Hoyt 2
Mr A Ranjee's The Gunner 7st 10lb carried 7st 12lbs.....Southall 3

Also Ran.—Vocalist 8st 10lbs, Spirea 7st 8lb. The Earl 6st 13lb, Chevalier 6st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens Gunner, 4 to 1 against Lady Metal 5 to 1 The Earl, Conscience and Vocalist, 10 to 1 Chevalier and Spirea.

The Race:—Spirea showed out first but was shortly passed by Gunner and Vocalist, Lady Metal fourth. Before the bend Lady Metal came up and turned it justin front of Gunner. It was a good race down the straight, Conscience coming with a wet sail on the outside and beating Lady Metal by a neck, same between the other two, with all but Chevalier close up.

Time:—1min 3 secs.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's Rashad 7st 12lbs carried 7st 13lbs.....C B Mahomed 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Moonib Pasha 8st 8lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's, Eed, 9st 7lbs.....J Taylor 3
Mr G K's, Bendigo, 7st 8lbs.....A Ferguson 4

Also ran:—Alma 9st 12lbs, Dilerjung, 8st 6lbs, Dhafar 8st 3lbs, carried 8st 9lbs, Dumra 7st 13lbs, Meerjan 7st 11lbs, Marco 7st 9lbs, Wait-a-while 7st 6lbs carried 7st 8lbs, Antico 7st 5lbs False Start 7st 4lbs carried 7st 5lbs, Scarlet 7st 2lbs, Sialkot 6st 12lbs, Viceroy 6st carried 6st 9lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Moonib Pasha and Eed, 5 to 1 Meerjan, 6 to 1 Bendigo, 8 to 1 False Start, Dilerjung and Rashad and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Viceroy got away very badly and Scarlet led out closely followed by Wait-a-while and the others in a bunch, False Start coming up third at the six furlongs. At the half mile Dilerjung and Meerjan joined him, there being but little to choose amongst the first half dozen. Meerjan was under the whip at the bend where Rashad came up with Eed behind and Moonib Pasha began to crawl up from his place in the very rear. Nearing the distance Rashad shot out and Moonib Pasha, as formerly, just missed by three quarters, half next. Eed holding Bendigo very safe for a place. Time—2 mins 7 4-5 secs.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March 1905. Distance—1 mile.

Mr D Runchordas' Faded Lily, 7st 6lbs, ... F Manley 1
H H Maharaja of Rewa's Circuit 8st 6lbs... Robinson 2
Messrs Goculdas and Scott Nimmo's Zotique 9st 3lbs.....A Hoyt 3
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's Admiral Crichton 9st 12lbs,.....Kamad 4

Also ran.—St Patrick 8st 2lbs, Balayeuse 7st 12lbs Sugar Apple 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—7 to 4 against Circuit, 2 to 1 Faded Lily, 4 to 1 St Patrick, 5 to 1 Zotique and Admiral Crichton. 6 to 1 Zotique and 10 to 1 Balayeuse.

The Race:—Zotique got the best of a good, start but before half a furlong Faded Lily streaked away from her field till at the six furlongs she was six lengths ahead, and seven at the five. She was followed by Admiral Crichton, St Patrick and Zotique. At the five St Patrick went second and Circuit came up third to run into second place at the three furlongs. Manley eased Faded Lily before the bend where the lead was only about two lengths; but down the straight she easily held her own and won eventually by three lengths a length and three quarters next. Time—1 min. 42 2-5 secs.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. High Weight Handicap for Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Shamlan's Rummah 8 st. 9 lbs.....Abdulla 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's Royal 8 st. 8 lbs Robinson 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's Kour Sahib 8 st. 6 lbs.....Southall 3
Mr. A. M. Ameer's, The Barb 8 st. 11 lbs.....J. Taylor 4

Also ran:—Deenar 8 st. 6. lbs, Little Joker 8 st. 5 lbs. Sahoon 8 st. 4 lbs., Joker 8 st. 3 lbs., carried 8 st. 4 lbs., Idbna 8 st. 3 lbs., Rosebud 8 st. 2 lbs., Salawar 7 st. 11 lbs., Come Soon 7 st. 10 lbs., Napoleon 7 st. 10 lbs., Anee 7 st. 7 lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Little Joker 7 to 2 Royal, 4 to 1 Deemar, 6 to 1 Sahoon, 8 to 1 Rummah and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Anee was first out to be passed by Royal with Napoleon third. Rummah and The Barb came up at the bend and down the straight Rummah coming through went away to win easily by three lengths, length next. Time—1 min 38 secs.

NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1907. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr A S Comer's Veto 7st.....A Furgusson 1
Mr Patt's Hullo 7st 3lbs.....Heeroo 2
Messrs M Goculdas and Nanjee's Ateyba 7st 6lbs A Hoyt 3
Mr Mahomed Mohsin's Indore 8st 11b...C B Mahomed 4

Also Ran.—Thamir 8st 4lbs, King Fergus 8st 4lbs Hatiff 7st 12lbs, Clarke 7st 12lbs, Good Morning 7st 9lbs Dhansa 7st 9lb, Municipal 7st 9lbs, Porter 7st 6lbs, Good Time 7st 6lbs, Welkin 7st 3lbs (carried 7st 6lbs) Mugnoon 6st 2lbs (carried 6st 8lbs).

Betting.—6 to 4 against Hullo, 3 to 1 Ateyba, 3 1/2 to 1 Veto, 6 to 1 Good Morning and 10 to 1 others.

The Race.—Hulls followed by Veto soon passed Dhansa but down the straight Veto went away to win easily by four lengths, three next. Time.—1 min 9secs.

The winner and Ateyba bought in for Rs. 1,250 and Rs. 1,200.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE POINT-TO-POINT RACES AND GYMKHANA.

An Unfortunate Accident.

The Annual Point-to-Point Races of the Bombay Light Horse came off on Saturday when, despite the counter attraction at Mahaluxmi, there was a very fair attendance with good sport. Many of those that competed on Wednesday in the Jackal Club's annual affair were again seen out, but these were unfortunately marred by an accident to Mr. Blair, after two wins and a second place, he fell in the open races for horses and broke his collar bone.

Mr T. L. Roberts acted as Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. E. E. Procter as starter, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop as Judge, Mr. D. Wilson as Clerk of the Scales and Serg.-Instructor Coy as Clerk of the Course and a great deal of the work in other directions also fell as usual on his shoulders. The Stewards were:—Major T. W. Cuffe, Lieutenant Hugh Symons, Symons, Lieutenant H. E. E. Procter and Major R. W. L. Dunlop, B.V. R., M. F. H. The Executive Committee consisted of Messrs. Blair, D. Graham, Hill and Roberts.

Successful entries were recieved for the jumping which eventually went to Mr. Hill's Billy who won in good compauy.

The two furlong Scurry found five and this Mr. Blair won on Mr. Roberts' Bushman coming out to win fairly comfortably. In the Open Point-to-Point for ponies the same rider was again successful on his own pony Nimrod, winning anyhow.

There was a better field for the Light Horse Cup for horses over the same 2 1/2 mile course and this provided a close finish. Mr. Blair on Mr. Roberts' Early Dawn just failed to stay and was beaten in a very exciting finish by Mr. Hill on his Archie, who won recently the mile handicap for Hunters at Mahaluxmi.

The last race was the Open Point-to-Point for horses and in this Mr. Rommel on God Luck scored a double after his success in a similar event on Wednesday. Only three went, and it was in this that Mr. Blair fell. Mr. Rommel went out of his way but making up on Mr. Glover on Mona beat him in a desperate finish on the post by a mere head, riding a great finish.

At the conclusion Mrs. T. W. Cuffe presented the prizes, the meeting breaking up with cheers for her and those to whom we were indebted for the sport. Details:—

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Open to members of the Bombay Light Horse only. Prizes Two Cups (1st Prize presented by Lieut Procter.)

Mr F R Hill's b w g Billy.....1

Also competed:—Mr T. L. Roberts' Chortler, Early Dawn and Bushman, Mr. E. C. Reid's Jumbo, Mr. Rodgers' Shamus, Mr. Spence's Sir Peter, Mr. Dunckley's Larry, Mr. Carter's Firefly, Mr. Benner's Sheet Anchor, Mr. Blair's Success and Nimrod.

THE LIGHT HORSE SCURRY.

About 2 furlongs. For horses which have never won a race of any description. Horses, catch-weights 11st 7lbs, and over; Ponies 14·1 and under, catch-weights 10st, and over. Prizes—Two Cups. (Presented by the Corps).

Mr T L Roberts' br w g Bushman ..... Mr Blair 1
Mr B S Carter's ch w g Firefly ..... Owner 2

Also competed:—Mr. T. L. Robert's Early Dawn, Mr Benner's Sheet Anchor and Mr Dunckley's Larry.

The Race.—Won by two lengths but a good race.

OPEN POINT-TO-POINT FOR PONIES.

About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians, 14·1, 12st, and over; Arabs and country-breds, 10st 7lbs, and over; Ponies 13 3 and under allowed 7s'. Prizes—Two Cups. (Presented by the Corps).

Mr H Blair's b w g Nimrod ..... Owner 1
Mr Hingley's ch w g Wood Nymph ... Mr Wayman 2

The Race.—Won by a street.

THE LIGHT HORSE CUP FOR HORSES.

A Point-to-Point Race. About 2½ miles. Catch-weights—English and Australians 11st 7lbs, and over; Arabs and country-breds, 10st 7lbs, and over. Prizes—Two Cups. (1st Prize presented by Major Cuffe.)

Mr F R Hill's b w g Archie .....Owner 1
Mr T L Roberts' b w g Early Dawn.....Mr Blair 2

Also competed:—Mr. Hall's Sepoy, Mr. Carter's Firefly, Mr. Dunckley's Larry, Mr Spence's Sir Peter, Mr. Benner's Sheet Anchor, Mr. D. N. Graham's Stirling and Roberts' Chortler.

The Race:—A close finish, Early Dawn took the lead but on coming into the open Archie began to draw on him and staying out better won a good finish by half a length.

THE OPEN POINT-TO-POINT FOR HORSES.

About 2½ miles. Catch-weights-English and Australians, 12st 7lbs, and over; Arabs and country-breds, 10st 7lbs, and over. Prizes—Two Cups. (Presented by the Corps.)

Mr M Rommel's b w g Good Luck.....Owner 1
Mr W S C Glover's br w g Mona .....Owner 2

Also ran:—Mr. Blair's Success (fell.)

The Race:—Mr. Blair fell and broke his collar bone half way out. Going out of his way Mr. Rommel had a deal of ground to make up but gaining on Mona in the open, put in a good finish and won a great race by a head on the post.

THE Nuwara Eliya Gymkhana Club has decided to levy Rs. 10 per head on each horse trained on its tracks from now to next February. Even visitors to Nuwara Eliya who happen to use the track for a month are to be asked to pay Rs. 10.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

It is a long time since we have had so much excitement and interest in an afternoon as was produced by the race for the Town Cup presented by Mr. Lund. There was a fine slashing breeze, not too much for comport but enough to make things lively from start to finish. The course was a regular twister and one which called forth the utmost resources of the most experienced skipper. There was unfortunately no Committee vessel available owing to the sudden disappearance of the lightship, and a borrowed ship's boat had to duty. The official starter also failed to put in an appearance but Major Winter nobly stepped into the breach and spent a strenuous afternoon manipulating flags and discharging ordnance, for which the gratitude of the yachting community is due to him.

From the very start things happened. The first gun for C. Class refused to go off, which caused a little confusion. Just before the second gun things were exceedingly lively. Several boats were close up to the line heading in different directions and all rather doubtful as to the time. Right into the middle of the scrimmage came Tomtit driving down before the wind and scattering her opponents like chaff. Jean was fairly jammed and after executing some surprising evolutions slammed into Wagtail, cannoning off her and narrowly missing Coralie, the latter sailing for the first time under the flag of her new owners. Jean got the worst of it, her bowsprit being sprung while Wagtail's runner went. Both however repaired damages and carried on.

Wagtail soon made up lost time and running at a great pace was in the lead at North Karanja with Tomtit next, then Meg, Maud, and Lapwing. Curlew, Jean and Coralie brought up the rear. It was a dead peg up to Cross Island and Wagtail held her place for a good way, sailing closer and faster than the others and standing up well to the wind. Meg took a short tack out and soon got going well. Lapwing started off, once round the buoy and went away after the leaders garimly determined to do or die in the attempt.

The wind was fluky and the tide strong and soon all took to cross tacking towards the mark. This suited Lapwing and she began operations by catching Maud on the wrong tack and apparently asleep. Then she crossed Tomtit and Wagtail and was close up to Meg as they came up to the buoy. Meg was round first but Lapwing was headed by a puff at the last and had to make a short tack to clear. She made a mess of the gybe and had to stay letting Meg away again but the latter muddled her spinnaker and Lapwing was soon close on her heels again. Five of B Class started fifteen minutes after C Class had gone. They pulled up a lot on the run and unpleasantly close to the smaller boats when the windward work began. Erin was sailing freer than the rest and did best, being in the lead at Cross Island and up to the stragglers of C Class. Peewit was doing badly and gave up.

Four A Class boats went off at 4 p.m and Sapphire ran right away from the rest. She went away at a great pace to windward and steadily overhauled the classes in front, boats of all three classes being engaged in rounding the Cross Island buoy together. Naturally things got lively there. Maud began the run by sitting on the buoy and staying there to rest a bit. Melody got nicely hold of Turquoise on the beat and would not let her go. After being weather bowed three times running Turquoise got disgusted and went home. Melody's joy was quickly turned to mourning. She got mixed up with Jean at the buoy and tried to squeeze round. Her runner fouled and caught the buoy bringing her up all standing Her tindal jumped for the buoy and cut the runner. Melody was off like a shot leaving him on the buoy. She could not go about to pick him up on account of the runner, so there he was left lamenting till fetched later by a launch, while Melody followed Maud home.

Running down to North Karanja Meg kept ahead with Lapwing hunting her hard. It was a gybe round and Meg made a fine mess of it hitting the buoy with a resounding crash and unfortunately staving in her side badly. She was able to make her way home sailing easily but will require extensive repairs.

Lapwing was now in the lead and holding on the port tack met the boats running down. Erin was not looking out and Lapwing had to go about in a hurry to get clear of her.

Sapphire was now up to B Class and was sailing splendidly. Lapwing was being driven for all she was worth but the bigger boats steadily wore her down, Sapphire passing her inside Middle Ground. Erin was first of B Class to reach North Karanja, but made a mess of the gybe, letting Trixie past while in irons. This seemed to cheer Trixie up and she went away after Lawping and Sapphire in great style. At the home mark Lawping was just inside her time on Sapphire but Trixie was inside her time on both. Round the small course Sapphire went at a tremendous pace and soon wiped off what was owing to Lawping. Trixie was however being sailed perfectly and steadily drew up on Lapwing, passing her just before the finish and won the cup after a really hard sailed race. It is not often the handicappers get any praise but we think it would be hard to improve on the results of this race. After two long beats the first three boats were the first of each of the three classes and the interval between them was a very small one. There was no luck in the matter as each of the three leaders were sailing at their very best and could hardly have improved on their performances. The short course at the end favoured the larger boats to a certain extent but even without it Lapwing could hardly have done more than reduce the interval between her and Sapphire.

We sometimes have to complain of the inconsiderate action of launches in the harbour, and it is only fair to notice the extremely sporting and thoughtful behaviour of a contractor's tug towing a lot of heavy barges which was heading right across the course of the yachts on the first beat between North Karanja and Tucker Beacon. She stepped her engines and altered her course at considerable inconvenience and could not have behaved in a more considerate manner.

It was not intended to have any races for D Class and the ships boats but as every possible boat entered before the programme was announced it was not in human nature, certainly not in the nature of the Sailing Committee, to disappoint such sportsmen.

Four of D Class went away to a good start. The naval pinnace was too good for the rest on the run but when it came to the windward work the depth and weight of the Swin and Swale began to tell. They soon worked away from the other two and beat up in company for B Buoy. The run back to North Karanja gave the pinnace and the Invicta another chance but the best home let the deeper boats in again. The Swale was in form again and steadily worked away from the Swin, winning pretty easily after a good race.

There were eight starters in the ships boat class. The S. M. Galley was badly behind at the gun, but as soon as the run to North Karanja was over she got going and began to steadily overhaul everything, sailing wonderfully close and fast. The Hyacinth's barge did not have any long reaches on which she could show her speed, but she ought to have done better. The S. M. Galley improved her position on the last beat in and was first at the finish winning easily. The Hyacinth's first 30ft. cutter was second and the Commodore's Galley third.

A B and C CLASSES HANDICAP—Race for the Town Cup presented by Mr. G. Lund sailed at—A Class Start 4 p. m. B Class Start 3-45 p. m. and C Class Start 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M
Sapphire ...	Scr	R H H Hopkins and Capt Muter R. E.	6	4 32	2 4 32
Turquoise...	7 4	F J Preston		Gave up	do
Melody ...	7 4	J B K Macbeth ...		do	
Erin	25 37	J N Parkerand R W Fisher.....	6	18 20	2 7 43
Manikin ...	27 23	Officers R A	6	20 2	2 7 39
Trixie	25 37	Officers Royal Scots	6	18 39	2 3 2
Peewit....	29 9	F F Evans and F Fraser		Gave up	
Pixie.....	25 37	E G Watson and J E Aspinwall....	6	32 27	2 11 50
Maud.....	33 34	Officers R E.....		Gave up	do
Meg	35 20	Lieut A C Trench & E	6	15 26½	2 9 12½
Tomtit....	36 13	Dr F M Gibson....	6	13 59	2 6 0
Lapwing ...	37 59	Capt R W J Gillespie	6	27 10	2 19 11
Curlew....	37 59	C A Wordsworth ..	6	22 8	2 15 55
Wagtail ...	36 13	R Carruthers			
Coralie	40 38	Major Wood and Major Anderson	6	28 22	2 17 51
Valkyrie ...	44 10	H E Johnson and R Walker		Did not Start	
Jean.....	45 56	C N Moberley.....	6	55 36	2 19 40
Isca	11 29	E Faulkner	6	29 53	2 18 24

Course No. 18 = 2·7 miles—1st Prize won by Trixie Wind S W Strength Fresh—Time-limit—7 p m

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ..	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	4 0	6 4 32	2 4 32
Turquoise..	7 4	F J Preston	4 0	Gave up	
Melody ..	7 4	J B K Macbeth ..	4 0	do	
Isca	11 29	E Faulkner.....	4 0	6 29 53	2 18 24

Course No. 18 = 2·7 miles.—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Isca Bowls entrance for Wind N W. Strength Moderate—Time-limit—7 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher...	3 45	6 18 20	2 33 20
Manikin ...	1 46	Officers, R A....	3 45	6 20 2	2 33 16
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 45	6 13 39	2 28 39
Peewit....	3 32	F V Evans and D Fraser.....	3 45	Gave up	
Pixie	Scr	R Y Watson and J H Aspinwall.	3 45	6 22 27	2 37 27

Course No. 18 + 2 = 10·6 miles 1st Prize won by Trixie and 2nd Prize won by Manikin Wind N W Strength Moderate.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M S.	Entered by	Start at H M.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing..	4 25	Capt R S J Gillespie R E	3 30	6 13 58	2 39 34
Coralie....	7 4	.....	3 30	6 26 29	2 51 25
Maud	Scr	Officers R E.....	3 30	Gave up	
Tomtit....	2 30	Dr F M Gibson ..	3 30	6 15 36½	2 42 56½
Meg	1 46	Lieut A C Trench R E.....	3 30	Gave up	
Curlew....	4 28	C A Wordsworth..	3 30	6 27 10	2 52 45
Wagtail ...	2 30	R Carruthers	3 30	6 22 8	2 49 38
Valkyrie...	10 36	H E Johnson and R Walker	3 30	Did not Start	
Jean.....	12 22	C N Moberley	3 30	6 55 36	2 55 34

Course No. 18 + 2 = 10·6 miles 1st Prize won by Lapwing 2nd Prize won by Tomtit and 3rd Prize won by Wagtail Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time-limit—7 p. m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—sailed at 4-5 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	Scr	Sergt. Major Giles RE	4 5	6 27 28	2 22 28
Swale	Scr	Corporal Offord R E	4 5	6 22 27	2 17 27
Pinnace I..	4 21	H M S Hyacinth ..	4 5	6 34 34	2 29 13
Pinnace II..	4 21	H M S Hyacinth ..	4 5	Did not Start	
Invicta....	5 48	Sapper Prince R E.	4 5	6 37 16	2 26 28

Course No. 18 = 2·7 miles—1st Prize won by Swale Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE—Sailed at 4-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
34' Cutter ..	Scr	HMS Hyacinth ..	4 10	7 7 37	2 57 37
32' Galley..	7 15	S M. Defences..	4 10	7 3 13	2 25 58
32' Galley ..	7 15	HMS Hyacinth ..	4 10	7 13 10	2 55 56
30' Gig	10 9	do	4 10	Not timed	
30' Cutter I.	18 51	do	4 10	7 18 2	2 49 11
30' CutterII.	18 51	do	4 10	Not timed	
30' Cutter I.	18 51	HMS Perseus	4 10	do	
28'v Cutter II.	18 51	do	4 20	do	
28' Cutter ..	21 45	do	4 10	Did not Start	

Course No 18 = 8·7 miles—1st Prize won by 32' Galley 2nd Prize won by 30' Cutter Hyacinth and 3rd Prize won by 32' Galley Hyacinth Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time-limit—7 p. m.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The last Meet of the season was held yesterday morning at the Kennels. A decided muggyness in the atmosphere was uncomfortably apparent, telling as thereby that this already unusually prolonged hunting season must at last be brought to a termination. The extra early hour of the Meet and the revelry of the previous night's Hunt Dinner in no effected the attendance, there being about fifty people present including some half dozen ladies. A move was at once made across the flats to the favourite covert on the other side of the Cross Roads, and our trusty pack did not take long to announce the fact that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Leaving the brushwood hounds tear away over some rice fields and up Bomanwadi Hill, and circumstances seemed to indicate that a great run was in store for us, but the jackal was apparently headed by some natives on the outskirts of the adjoining village, and accordingly doubled back down the hill. Turning to the right hounds ran at great speed over some rather rough ground as far as Chuckla Hill, and the cactus fences in this locality made first class jumps for our horses. Had the fugitive gone on straight, things would have been as good as anybody could have wished, but his circuitous tactics somewhat marred the morning's proceedings. Turning to the left in the Chuckla Groves we galloped away to Pereira's Hill, and then at a rare pace over a long stretch of rice fields as far as the B. B. and C. I. Railway about midway between Jackal Hill and Andheri. Hounds must have been close to their quarry and rush straight over the railway line, horses being unable to follow them. We accordingly galloped as hard as we could to the railway crossing beyond Andheri Station, and did our best to find out the whereabouts of the Pack amongst the suburban villa residences of Murzbanabad, but riding to hounds in such a neighbourhood is an absolute impossibility. The Pack as a matter of fact hunted the fugitive round the huge Andheri Hill and out on to the unrideable mud flats beyond, where scent failed, but only the huntsman and, I believe, one member of the hunt were able quite by chance to see what actually happened. The rest of the field after fruitlessly endeavouring to find trace of the hounds by galloping round the roads of this thickly populated locality gave up the chase and returned home. It always casts a damper on hunting with our local Pack when a jackal betakes himself over the railway, owing to the impossibility of riding over the country beyond except along the Macadamized roads, but we have been singularly free from these untoward eventualities during the past season, and though of course a really fine gallop and a kill in the open would have made an ideal finish to the season, still the uncertainty of fox-hunting makes it naturally impossible for any such circumstances to be arranged. In casting back one's memory over the very many delightful hunts we have had during the past few months, the sport we have all enjoyed so much stands out as an absolute record in the annals of the Bombay Hunt. The institution of hunting three days a week instead of only two has met with the most marked success, the Tuesday meets having been largely attended and very much appreciated. This addition was regarded by some people with a certain amount of misgivings as with the many other attractions in Bombay during the cool weather, they were of opinion that two days a week hunting was all that would be supported. Events have, however, conclusively proved that the action of the Hunt officials has been more than successful; indeed some of the finest gallops of this record season have been on Tuesdays. It is of course admitted that the now historic "phantom" jackal in the Andheri mango tope who has baffled the Pack on so many occasions after providing such rousing gallops, has been a most accommodating old customer, but with the increasing European population in Bombay it may, I think, now be regarded as a certainty that in future years a regular three days a week hunting will be the fare provided. We owe a debt of the deepest gratitude to our always genial M. F. H. and the whips, who have so ungrudgingly spared no efforts in their difficult and often irksome duties, which be it noted have been performed purely voluntarily. Our sincerest thanks are also due to our exceptionally good huntsman, Mr. William Cole. Never during any previous season have hounds had to work so hard, and yet never has the Pack been kept in better health. It is only those people, who have had experience of keeping English fox-hounds in India, who realize the ravages which this climate will make in a pack of hounds, unless each individual animal receives the most constant care and attention. The appearance of the Pack yesterday morning made it difficult to believe that we were at the end of the season. The huntsman's work in the field has received nothing but praise from everybody, as his efforts have always been both patient and untiring in his anxiety to show us the best of sport. We all hope that circumstances may enable him to return to us again next season, as with his at all times respectful address, his love of a joke, and his readiness to explain any of the numerous vicissitudes of fox-hunting to anybody desiring to take an intelligent interest in the sport, he has become much more of a friend to us than merely a hunt servant.

JACKAL.

BILLIARD MATCHES.

Inman vs. Cooke.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

Melbourne Inman, the well-known Billiard player, played two matches at the Allahabad Club on Friday last, against Mr. Cooke, of the Telegraph Department, in the afternoon, conceding 300 out of 500. Inman won comfortably; but at the evening match, conceding 500 out of 800, he only scored 477, when his opponent ran out.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final match in the Singles was played on Saturday evening. A fair number of spectators was present.

Major Field very easily disposed of Captain Lucas—the setts being 6-0, 6-1.—The game was a disappointing one. Lucas being quite outclassed.

The final match in the Doubles takes place this evening when Major Field and Captain Lucas meet Messrs. Jukes and Baraclough.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

Second Day.

The annual sports of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association were continued on Saturday last on the Marine Lines ground. The sports drew a larger crowd than on the first day. The several items in the programme were keenly contested. The students who formed a majority of the spectators behaved splendidly except for a little effervescent enthusiasm at the close of the sports. The Hon'ble Mr. Selby, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, gave away the prizes.

The results of the finals played on Saturday were as follow:—

200 yds, Boys under 14: (1) H. Gardner (St Mary's), (2) M. P. Karanjia (Fort and Prop.), (3) N. Clarke (Education Society).

Quarter Mile, open: (1) S. N. Ghandhy (B. J. I.), (2) B. N. Wadiwalla (B. J. I.), (3) Tic, B Parbhu (Fort and Prop) and W. Windsor (St Mary's.)

100 yds, Boys under 16: (1) H. Gardner (St Mary's), (2) G. Rickwood (Education Society), (3) A. Lisbon (Cathedral.)

100 yds, open: (1) J. Nelson (St Mary's), (2) G. Rickwood (Education Society), (3) B. C. Mehta (Elp.)

Half Mile, Boys under 16: (1) H. Gardner (St. Mary's), (2) R. B. Guard (New High), (3) R. B. Driver (New High).

One Mile, open: (1) S. N.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Powers and the Balkans.

THE "Berlin Post" contributes (says the "Times" correspondent) an apparently authorised and possibly also authentic account of the part which Germany claims to have played in allaying recent friction between Austria and Russia. According to this narrative of events, the new German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Count Pourtales, was instructed to use his best efforts to restore the former good understanding between the two parties to the Murzsteg programme, and above all to assure the maintenance of the programme itself, since the German Government regards continued co-operation on the part of Russia and Austria in Macedonia as the indispensable condition of good relations between these two Powers. The efforts of the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg in this sense are described as having materially contributed to relieve the general situation and as having been facilited by the correctness of Austrian and German diplomacy during the period which preceded Baron von Aehrenthal's recent statement. It is explained that the Austrian Government before coming to an understanding with the Sultan with regard to the Sanjak railway project, or, rather, "before these negotiations had been set on foot," informed the German Government of its intention. To this communication the German Government replied that it approved of the project, provided that no friction resulted. It is noted that in the meantime the German Ambassador, Count Metternich, and the British Government have publicly made similar declarations in London.

The inference is accordingly suggested that Germany and Austria did not endeavour to press upon the Sultan a joint scheme, which at first sight might have been regarded as being directed against Russia. Russo-German relations are described as having remained unclouded by recent events, while the strain which for a time manifested its if in the relations between Austria and Russia has been relieved by the intervention of German diplomacy. In conclusion, it is added that Austria and Russia are now engaged in discussing the advisability of a formal revision of the Murzsteg programme, which, however, is to remain the basis of their joint action. The object which the two Powers have in view is to remain unchanged, and it is suggested that since German policy is also interested in seeing that the work of reform in Macedonia is continued, "it is quite possible that the three empires may jointly perform useful work in this sphere."

MOROCCO.

March 2.—The "Times" Paris correspondent states that, as the result of further conferences between Ministers and General Lyautey, it has been decided to send further reinforcements to Morocco. General d'Amade will not be superseded in the chief command. The Government is firmly resolved to defend the position of France in Morocco and will take vigorous action within the limits circumscribed by the treaty in accordance with the Act of Algeciras, against the forces of Mal i Hafit.

A despatch was received in Paris on March 1 from General d'Amade reporting a severe action with large bodies of the M'Dakra tribe, near Souk el Drio. The enemy were repulsed and pursued for some distance, sustaining considerable loss. The French losses were thirteen killed and thirty-six wounded.

RUSSIA.

March 2.—A semi-official statement has been issued in St. Petersburg to the effect that the reports which have been published regarding the naval shipbuilding programme are entirely devoid of foundation and that the Government, which is considering the question of the rebuilding of the fleet, proposes for the next few years merely to spend about £3,000,000 yearly for this purpose.

The seven terrorists who were condemned to death for an attempt on the life of M. Shcheglovitoff, the Minister of Justice, were executed yesterday morning, among them being the man who called himself an Italian journalist, named Mario Calvino, but who was found to have been using a false passport and other papers, whereby he succeeded in misleading the Italian Embassy, the Russian authorities and the Foreign Press Association.

Genoa, March 2 ("Reuter").—It is declared here that a friend of the man calling himself Calvino, who was yesterday hanged in Russia, said recently that the man's real name was Lebedinzeff, and that he was the son of the First President of the Odessa Tribunal. He was a dangerous Nihilist, who had visited several towns in Lomarty and Liguria. The Russian authorities had given information concerning him to the Italian authorities, who had kept him under observation. Lebedinzeff complained of this observation.

GERMANY.

Only imperfect reports of the armaments debate in the House of Commons have reached Berlin, says the "Chronicle" correspondent. This is one reason why the Press maintains absolute silence on the subject. None of the Government organs say anything, and their example is followed by the independent Press. In the Reichstag and in diplomatic circles the speech in its bare outlines has been much discussed. The general opinion seems to be that no matter what course is followed by the British Government, whether they insists on maintaining a two Power standard or not, Germany's course must be to raise her navy to the standard which will enable her to protect her coasts and her sea-going commerce. Much satisfaction is felt that British public opinion begins to recognise that the increasing strength of the Germany navy does not necessarily mean danger to the peace of the world. Germany's first "Dreadnought," which will be launched at Wilhelmshaven next Saturday, will be called "Nassau." She will be christened by the Grand Duchess of Baden, a Princess of the House of Nassau, by the special invitation of the Kaiser. Prince Henry of the Netherlands will be present at the ceremony.

The "Times" correspondent says:—An article contributed to the "Tag" by the retired Councillor of Legation, Herr von Rath, bears interesting testimony to the nature of calculations upon which German naval policy and the agitation of the German Navy League have hitherto been based. Herr von Rath says:—

"German naval policy and the agitation which was at its service were based upon the view that Germany only require to build a certain number of battleships in order to put an end to her present inferiority as regards England, or at least so to modify that inferiority that a struggle if it took place, would not be hopeless. It was the gospel of the naval enthusiasts that England under a Liberal Government would, in view of the demands of her social policy, refrain from building a large number of ships, and even might build fewer. It was calculated that when the Conservatives returned to office Germany would already have obtained a lead which it would be difficult for England to recover. It is for experts to investigate the technical correctness of these calculations; from the political point of view they were, to say the least, naïf. It was further supposed that the precarious position of England in the Mediterranean and in Asia would divert the attention of this Government from German naval construction. The movement in Egypt, encouraged by the withdrawal of the Mediterranean Squadron; the disturbances in India, which necessitated military expeditions, and, finally the alarming advance of Japan were all adduced as proofs that England would only be too glad to have peace in her immediate neighbourhood. These conditions sound extremely plausible their only mistake is that England, strange to say, will not permit the well-meant advice of the amateur German politicians and naval enthusiasts to exercise an authoritative influence upon the conduct of her policy."

Prince Bulow's policy, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post" on March 2, has met with another reverse, this time in the committee appointed by the Reichstag to consider the new Bill concerning the right of association and public meeting in Germany. The committee has for several days been debating Clause 7, which ordains that only the German language shall be spoken in all public meetings and assemblies, and which is directed chiefly against the Poles. As the law now stands, no public meetings and can be held without the sanction of the authorities, and policemen must be present on the platform of every meeting at which politics are to be touched upon. The Government contends that it cannot be expected to have such a large number of German policemen taught Polish as is required to control the speeches delivered in the enumerous meetings held by Polish-speaking Germans. For this reason, among others, the clause in question was inserted in the Bill which has been described as Prince Bulow's obeisance to the Left side of the House. The committee to-day threw out by sixteen votes to eleven the whole of Clause 7, which the Government has publicly stated that it regards as an integral section of the Bill. It is reported in parliamentary circles that the committee is anxious nevertheless that the Bill shall be passed, and that hopes are entertained that some compromise will be arrived at before it comes up for second reading. The Prussian Poles are already adopting retaliatory measures against the Expropriation Bill and have commenced an economic boycott of the German inhabitants of their provinces. Numerous Polish tenants have given notices to their German landlords in Posen, and German tradesmen are complaining that large numbers of their Polish customers are leaving them.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" epitomises what he describes as a highly official article in the Fremdenblatt on Sir Edward Grey's speech about Macedonia, and describes its treatment of the question of the appointment of a really independent Turkish Governor as merely farcical. He adds that an eminent authority on Balkan affairs remarks about the Fremdenblatt's article that, if the Powers treat the matter in this spirit they will get an ugly surprise before long.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The "Additional Act" appended to the treaty for the annexation of the Congo State to Belgium was yesterday laid on the table of the Chamber in Brussels. It provides according to an official resume, for the suppression of the Crown Domain on terms which are fully set forth.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Writing on March 3 the Brussels correspondent of the "Times" says:—There is good reason to believe that an agreement has been reached between the King and M. Schollaert, the Premier, which will be accepted by a majority of the Chamber. As compensation to his Majesty for the abolition of the Foundation de la Couronne Parliament will be asked to accept the obligation to carry out certain works in Belgium at a cost of something over 60,000,000 frs. (£2,400,000). The Patriote suggests that, with regard to the works at Ostend, the Government will prefer to indemnify the contractor rather than undertake them. There are also rumours as to a grant of 45,000,000 frs. (£1,800,000), spread over fifteen years, to be placed at the King's sole disposal for the realisation of moral and intellectual social objects, but these, together with one to the effect that currency is to be generally introduced in the Congo, which, if true, is of the utmost importance, require the confirmation which the production of the new clause of the treaty to-morrow or Thursday may give. With regard to the Colonial Law, it is confidently asserted that the Colonial Budget is to be voted by Parliament instead of being drawn up by the King. This is obviously an enormous step in the direction of full parliamentary control. Other considerable amendments of the Colonial Law are promised. The Commission of XVII. will probably meet on Friday. In order to get over the difficulty of the shortness of time available before the elections it is conceivable that the treaty only may be considered now, leaving the discussion of the Colonial Law till afterwards. The Congo State is said to be preparing a reply to the White Paper. The Press comments on the situation show a somewhat less reasonable tendency, though the line of demarcation is still clear between the responsible organs which rely upon Belgium's asserting her dignity and those which confine themselves to abuse of England.

The "Bulletin Officiel" of the Congo Free State will publish forthwith a decree issued by the King as Sovereign of the State abolishing the Crown Domain in the Congo.

THE KING IN PARIS.

Meets President and Ministers.

DINNER AT EMBASSY.

he king spent a busy day in Paris on March 6.

His Majesty rose at an early hour, and had finished his breakfast by nine o'clock, after which he dealt with his correspondence. Towards eleven o'clock the King left the Hotel Bristol in an electric brougham, attended by Major Ward, for Meudon, where he visited the studio of M. Rodin, the famous sculptor. The King shook hands heartily with M. Rodin, and questioned him on the works he had in hand. He spent about half an hour inspecting the contents of the studio.

The return journey was made in good time in spite of the muddy state of the roads, and his Majesty arrived at the Hotel Bristol a few minutes after twelve o'clock.

The King entertained M. Clemenceau, the French Premier; and M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, luncheon, the other guests being Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador and Mr. Reginald Lister. The King remained chatting with the two Ministers for nearly half an hour after luncheon. Shortly before three o'clock M. Delcasse drove up and paid his respects to his Majesty.

Among other well-known people who signed the visitors' book were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Standish, M. N. P. Delyanni, Greek Minister to France; Marquis dei Muni, Spanish Ambassador; Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy, M. Michel Ephrussi, Comte and Comtesse de Loys Chandieu, M. Edmond Blanc, Comtesse Edmond de Pourtales, Lord Berwick, Lieutenant-Colonel Lowther, Comte and Comtesse de Franqueville, and Comte and Comtesse de Chevigne.

VISIT TO ELYSEE.

At three o'clock sharp a pair-horsed brougham drove up to the Hotel Bristol and his Majesty, who wore a black overcoat and silk hat, left almost immediately for the Elysee, attended by Major Ward. King Edward was received with military honours, rendered by a battalion of the 102nd Regiment of Infantry.

The meeting of his Majesty and M. Fallieres was of a most cordial character, and King and President remained together for about half-an-hour. After paying his respects to Mme. Fallieres, his Majesty presented Major Ward.

The King returned to the British Embassy at a quarter to four, where he was received by Sir Francis Bertie. The President drove up a few minutes afterwards attended by M. Jean Lanes, his secretary, M. Armand Mollard, Chef du Protocol, and Commandant Bard. The return visit lasted about ten minutes.

His Majesty, who appeared to be in excellent health, remained at the Embassy until close upon five o'clock, when he left in a motor-car for the Avenue d'Iena, where he took tea with the Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy.

In the evening the King entertained a few personal friends to dinner at the British Embassy, the guests being Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, Prince and Princesse Murat, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Standish, Comtesse Edmond de Pourtales, Marquis and Marquise de Ganay, Marquis du Lau, Mr. Reginald Lister, Sir Arthur Davidson, Equerry-in-Waiting to the King; Major Ward and Sir James Reid.

After dinner the members of the Embassy staff joined the party, and a quiet game of bridge was indulged in. His Majesty retired to rest about eleven o'clock.

King Edward leaves Paris this morning at 10-35 for Biarritz. Mr. Reginald Lister goes to Biarritz with his Majesty.

VISIT TO M. RODIN.

Interviewed after being visited by the King, M. Rodin said:

"His Majesty remained in my studio for about three-quarters of an hour.

"At the time of his visit a stiff wind was up, and rain was falling heavily. In the morning I thought the King would put off his visit on account of the bad weather. But his Majesty alighted at my door from his motor-car smiling and gracious, while I was confused and hesitating.

"His Majesty walked through my studio, questioning me on my work. He expressed a wish to see the bust of a prominent English lady on which I am working, but it has not yet been cast, and to my regret I was unable to gratify the desire of the King."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 23.

440 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company, Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 10-30 a.m. Drawing for places at 10-15 a.m.

446 E E Co. DRILLS.

25th instant at 6-30 p.m. Parade at the Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for Electric Light Manning.

E. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt., Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 23.

119 Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the following Matches will be fired as under:—

The day the 24th.—The Nicholson Challenge Cup.

Wednesday the 25th.—Team Match No 12 Marching competition for Cadets. Parade at Kurla at 6-45 a.m. conditions will be found on page 20 A R M Programme.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

THE forthcoming wedding of Lady Ruby Elliot and Viscount Errington will not be the first occasion on which the families of two of England's great proconsuls have been connected by marriage, for two years ago Lord Hawick, the son of Earl Grey, the late Governor-General of Canada, was married to Lady Mabel Palmer, the daughter of the Earl of Selborne, the High Commissioner for South Africa. What is more curious still, however, is that all these families will now be connected by the marriage of Lady Ruby and Lord Errington, for Earl Grey is the brother of Lady Minto. Thus the marriage brings together the families of four present or former Viceroys, for though in name only British Consular Agent, Lord Cromer's position in Egypt was practically that of a Viceroy.

THE TOWNSHEND HEIRLOOMS.

Alleged interference with a Witness.

LADY TOWNSHEND MAKES SKETCHES IN COURT.

London. March 6.

There was some curious evidence given when the Townshend heirloom case was resumed to-day.

Lady Townshend, who was attired in black, with brown furs, passed the time with her favourite occupation of sketching.

Mr. M. Codman, a Walsingham curio-dealer, resumed his story, being examined by Mr. Micklem, K.C., leader for the plaintiff. He had said that he bought two cartloads of old broken furniture from Raynham Hall. He now added that he had cleared out a lumber room, paying nothing for this, as the stuff cost its value to remove.

Among his purchases were some Lowestoft plates, with the Townshend arms on them. He had made a payment for china to Mr. Robins himself. In connection with his purchases, Mr. Robins had said to him. Don't pay by cheque again, as the Marquess wants the money for his pocket."

Seven pounds in cash was paid for an old Broadwood piano. He also supplied things for Lord Townshend, and the result was that £20 10s. 1d. was owing to him.

After this a Mr. Graver, accompanied by Mrs. Robins, called on him saying they had come on Lord Townshend's affairs. They had some documents about the Court of Lunacy. They told him that the best thing he could do was to protect himself and say in the forthcoming action he had never paid Mr. Robins any money.

After this, about a fortnight ago, the witness said, he got a telegram from Mr. Robins asking him to come to London to see him, and a letter from Mrs. Robins. This letter was addressed to witness's sister, Mrs. Robins had said this would be the better course.

The letter said that Mr. Codman ought to have his attention called to certain things before he gave evidence. There was no need for him to be nervous about meeting Mr. Robins.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ROBINS.

Accordingly he called on Mr. and Mrs. Robins at Jermyn-street. Mrs. Robins let him in. An interview followed. Mr. Robins, according to the witness, said that he (the witness) might be placed in a serious position. The lawyers were being "mixed up" and did not know how things were going at all.

Mr. Robins then asked him whether he remembered being told to pay by cash, and whether he remembered being told not to keep any accounts of cash payments made. He had replied to Mr. Robins that he remembered these things.

Mr. Robins, after this, said witness, suggested that he should rectify a statement which he had made to a Mr. Farrer, a tiger on the part of the plaintiff. He replied that it would not be fair for him to make another statement.

Mr. Robins retorted that he was obliged to make a statement, and that witnesses were often subpœnaed on both sides. Mr. Robins, witness went on, next dictated a statement which Mr. Robins took down.

"I told him I would not sign it," continued the witness, "because the wording was wrong in the first part of it.

"He then said that I ought to sign it because no one knew of the dealings I had had about china, and no one would know anything. He also said that it would be much easier for me at the trial. I should have very few words to say, and it would cover all. Eventually I signed the statement. I told him it was wrong."

Mr. Gover, rising to cross-examine: I should like to see that statement.

Mr. Micklem: You have got the signed copy.

In reply to questions in cross-examination the witness said that after he signed he was asked to stop to dinner, and did so.

Mr. Gover: Is what you said to Mr. Farrer true or not true?—True.

REVISED STATEMENT.

Mr. Gover then asked in what respects the witness had been asked to rectify his statement.

He replied that in the first statement he had said he paid for several things. He was asked to say that he had never paid for things except by one cheque, and that sums that he owed for what he bought were set off against what Lord Townshend owed him.

Mr. Gover put a number of questions to show that the second statement was not inconsistent with the first. The witness was unable to point out in his first statement particulars of cash transactions. But he remembered, he said, that he had paid £12 at Raynham Rectory for Lowestoft plates, and another £12 for broken china.

Mr. Gover: When you said you paid for several things, did you not refer to the £10 cheque, and to that alone?—No, I did not.

There was some laughter when the witness said that Mrs. Robins had warned him that he would be cross-examined.

When you arranged to buy anything, was Lord Townshend always present?—To this question Mr. Codman gave three answers, correcting himself rapidly: "No, he was not. Yes, he was. No, he was not." (Laughter.)

"What I mean," he said frankly, "was that he was always there when I arranged to buy, and not always there when I paid for the things."

The judge asked why Mr. Codman had not brought his account books to the court.

Mr. Codman (with alacrity)—When Mrs. Robins came to see me at Walsingham, she asked me not to bring my books. She said "If you bring your books the court, the lawyers will pull your accounts all over the place." (Laughter.)

The hearing was adjourned.

FIGHT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Official's Ears Boxed.

A scene took place in the lobbies of the French Chamber of the Deputies on march 6.

On February 24, after a heated debate in the Chamber on Moroccan affairs, two Ministerial attaches, said to be supporters of M. Combes, went up to M. Emile Constant, who had had an angry passage of arms with M. Clemenceau, and shook hands with him warmly.

This action of the attaches was interpreted by some of the deputies of the majority as a direct reflection on the head of the Government, and M. Clemenceau was informed of it. Next day, it was reported that the two indiscreet attaches had been cashiered, but this is now denied.

The incident, however, occasioned considerable comment, and much bitterness and ill-feeling resulted. M. Mendel, a high official attached to M. Clemenceau's staff, was accused of having played the part of informer, and a similar accusation was made against M. Astier, deputy.

The latter, meeting M. Mendel in the lobby of the Chamber last evening, reproached him with having made certain uncomplimentary statements regarding him. This M. Mendel energetically denied, and at the request of M. Astier he accompanied him to a group of deputies, one of whom was M. Berteaux, vice-President of the Chamber and ex-Minister of War. M. Mendal again denied that he had played any part in the incident implicating the two attaches.

"Then you have a confounded cheek!" exclaimed M. Berteaux, "and I forbid you to come near me. Out of this, or I'll box your ears!" And the ex-Minister advanced towards M. Mendel as if to carry out his threat.

M. Mendel, white with rage, hissed out: "You are a blackguard!"

M. Berteaux made a rush at M. Mendel, knocked him over a bench, and put his menace into execution. Several Deputies then intervened, and the two men were separated. As this incident happened outside the Chamber itself, it is not expected that it will be brought to the official notice of the President of the Chamber, but it is certain that in future Government attaches will be rigorously excluded from the lobbies usually reserved to members of the Legislature.

In consequence of the incident M. Mendel has resigned his position as chief of M. Clemenceau's Cabinet at the Ministry of the Interior in order to regain his liberty of action.

PETROL MOTOR FIRE ENGINES FOR LONDON.

The London Fire Brigade, which already has six steam motor fire engines on service, will ere long also possess petrol motor fire engines. Captain Hamilton, the chief officer, a few weeks ago witnessed a test of one of these appliances, which was tried at the headquarters with satisfactory results, and now the Council has ordered two such machines, each with pumps of a capacity of 500 gallons per minute, from Messrs Merryweather and Sons. Glasgow already has three petrol motor fire engines of this description. They possess a high rate of speed—up to 30 miles per hour on the level—can turn out immediately, and cost nothing for maintenance when out of use.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

The depression from Persia has again given rain in East Baluchistan and is moving eastward, but very ill-defined to-day; while feeble secondary depression has appeared over Central Punjab.

Under the influence of the disturbance, clouds have spread eastward, as far as Chota Nagpur, southward into North Hyderabad and is mode ate to heavy in west of the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab and Kashmir.

In Baluchistan and Sind regions, in the rear of the depression, skies have cleared and the temperature has fallen.

Few thunderstorms and duststorms have occurred chiefly to the north-east of India and the Central Provinces.

Burma and Mergui have had one and half inches of rain; skies are almost clear, humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

In the North-East India, and Orissa a number of thunderstorms occurred, but there has been no rain of any importance; skies are clear or lightly clouded, humidity has increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and with the exception of the Western Districts of the Division, is everywhere normal or in excess; temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces clouds are spread over the greater part of the Division, are heavy in the south-west of the Central Provinces. Moisture in the air has increased in the Central Provinces above, and average in Berar; while elsewhere it is normal or in slight defect; temperature has risen and in the Western District, higher than usual.

In North-West India rain has fallen, and Baluchistan, Quetta reporting half inch, and Chaman quarter inch; skies cleared in Baluchistan and Sind; but in the rest of the Division have become moderately to heavily clouded; humidity normal or is excess in Baluchistan, Kashmir, Sind, and Gujarat; in defect elsewhere; temperature has risen, and is considerably higher than usual, except in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat; has fallen rapidly and below normal in Baluchistan.

Peninsula—Tinnevely had half an inch of rain; light clouds have spread over the whole Division; moisture in air, general ly equal to, or above average; temperature normal.

Forecast—Duststorms and thuderstorms may be expected in any part of Northern and Central India; most likely in the Punjab, Central Provinces and North-East India.

SIMLA, MARCH. 22,

The original depression from Persia has continued to move eastward. Now exists in the East of the United Provinces; while a feeble secondary depression, which was in Central Punjab yesterday, remains almost stationary, but intensified slightly. These disturbed conditions, resulted in a precipitation in Kashmir and East Baluchistan, and in thunderstorms in the Northern Districts, North-east India and the Central Provinces; but the rainfall associated with them, has been very light. Thunderstorms with rain also occurred in South India.

Burma—Maymyo had a light fall of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Northeast India, ineluding Orissa—Light thunderstorms occurred at Shillong, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri; skies are clear in the North-western and Eastern Districts and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Division.

United Provinces, Central India, and Central Provinces—Thunderstorms have given light rain in Nagpur, Amraoti, and Pachmarhi; skies are moderately clouded.

North-west India—A local precipitation occurred in Kashmir and East Baluchistan; Sonemarg records one inch, Minimarg half and Chaman quarter; clouds have decreased generally over the greater part of the Punjab and skies are now clear.

Peninsula—Kodaikanal and Trivandrum record light falls of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded, except in the North-west, where moderately heavy clouds persist.

Forecast—Light precipitation probable in Kashmir; thunderstorms and duststorms likly along the hills in Upper India, North-east India, east of the United Provinces, Central Provinces and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 21st March 1908 was 30·000 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st MARCH, 1908

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is thickly clouded at Lahore and Sirsa and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Winds are northerly at Multan, south-westerly at Delhi and north-easterly or south-easterly at Rawalpindi and Lahore. Sirsa and Ambala recorded calm. Weather both at day and night had been hotter than usual throughout the district.

United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly or moderately clouded and the moisture in the air is in excess of normal at Jhansi and generally in defects elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly at Allahabad while calms and south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Maximum temperature had been hotter than usual while minimum temperature was about normal at the Mainpuri, 3° cooler at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 2° to 5° warmer at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Ajmer and Jaipur. The air is damper than usual in Sind and more or less dry in Rajputana. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature had been 1° cooler in Sind and 3° to 7° hotter in Rajputana. Night temperature had been 2° to 13° hotter than usual both in Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is free from cloud at Rajkot and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Deesa, south-westerly at Indore and generally north-westerly elsewhere. Weather both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual in several places. The moisture in the air is more than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Indore, normal at Deesa and less than usual elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Rain in very light showers has fallen at Khandwa, Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur. The sky is clouded at Raipur but is moderately or thickly clouded everywhere else. Winds are north-westerly at Nagpur, south-westerly at Sangor and easterly or south-easterly in most other places. Maximum temperature had been fairly normal at Chanda, Raipur, Amraoti and Akola and 1° to 5° higher at the remaining stations. Last night's minimum was 3° below normal at Raipur and 3° to 8° warmer elsewhere.

Konkan.—The sky is nearly overcast at Bombay and moderately so at Mormugao. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Bombay, from north-easterly direction at Mormugao and from south-easterly direction at Ratnagiri. Clam was recorded at Karwar. Temperature conditions are approximately normal. The air has become slightly damper than usual throughout the district.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear or lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal at Hyderabad, Sholapur and Belgaum and below it elsewhere. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature differed but slightly from normal while during night it was 4° cooler at Belgaum and 4° to 8° warmer at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Conditions appear to be slightly favourable for duststorms with or without rain in the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

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Dear Sirs, *95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA	SPOTS,
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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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Is the Best Preparation you can use.

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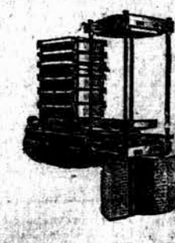

EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

HOLIDAYS FOR VICEROYS.

The "Pioneer":—It is not unnatural that Lord Lamington, with the recollection of his own painful experience while Governor of Bombay still fresh in his mind, should seek to alter a law which prevents a Viceroy, a Governor or a Commander-in-Chief from taking a short trip Home for reasons of State or health or for "importunate private affairs;" it was perhaps equally natural that Lord Curzon should welcome proposals designed to annul a statute which he himself had evaded by somewhat roundabout methods. On purely personal grounds, of course, there is little to be said against the suggestions put forward by the late Governor or Bombay. India, as most of us are aware, is apt to be exacting in its toll upon the health of the exile from Europe. Five years of strenuous toil at a stretch is the limit which most people would care to look forward to without prospect of change to more bracing climes. Some, it is true, may easily be able to endure a longer period before seeing the cliffs of Dover. Others less fortunate, conscious of the growing weight of Anno Domini and of the ills maybe of a truculent liver, may find even the five-year limit an excessive strain, and gladly await the certificate which despatches them once more Home. For men in the responsible position of Viceroy or Governor the knowledge that for five years they are tied by the leg to India without chance of change must be often terribly depressing, especially when to the cares of a great office are added domestic worries or ill-health. A tombstone in Dharmsala marks the spot where one Viceroy lies buried, victim to a disease contracted in India; at Barrackpore lie the bones of a Vicereine, whose husband was scarce able to leave India ere he died; and what is more pathetic than the cry of that iron soul Dalhousie, yet another martyr to duty!—"A few weeks' or even days' relaxation, rest and change would in all probability have set me up again. But in the case of a Governor-General relaxation, rest and change is a prescription that all the dispensaries of the Honourable Company are not capable of making up. If the Governor-General stops, everything stops; if he is not wound up, the departments of Government cannot go; the State machine has run down."

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The "Englishman":—Much has been written of late on the subject of education in these Provinces, chiefly with a view to criticising and condemning, where possible, the policy of the Government and the action of the Director of Public Instruction. It is a pleasure to turn from the comments to which we have been treated, to the statesman-like speech delivered by the present Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University at the convocation held on Saturday last. To those who heard it—lengthy though it seemed under the warm conditions of the Senate House, it will be long remembered as one of the most remarkable orations ever delivered on such an occasion, and worthy of one of the most talented Vice-Chancellors that the University has had. Dr. Mukherji is a man of whom any University might justly be proud, and who should to an especial degree command the esteem and respect of his fellow-countrymen: he represents all that is best in that education for which the people are craving. Of all men in the University at the present time, he is the one whom both undergraduates and graduates might be expected to regard as an example to be followed and striven after. We wish that the proceedings on Saturday had borne better testimony to the influence of such training as that advocated by him. Will the weighty words of advice uttered by Dr. Mukherji on this occasion bear fruit?—"Cultivate that humility of spirit which the learned and unlearned alike feel is the true stamp of culture and wisdom. Cultivate also that spirit of obedience to lawful authority which is the necessary concomitant of true academic discipline"—But half the speech might be quoted: it is replete with sound counsel, eloquently expressed. It is one of the severest condemnations ever made of the conduct not only of the youths who have disgraced the University to which they belong, but also of those ill-advised adults who have led them astray. Let us hope that the influence of the opinion of such men will bear fruit at all events in the near future. We firmly believe that all the honest men and all the men whose opinion is worth having in these provinces share the views of Dr. Mukherji on this subject, though they may not have the same courage to come forward and express them.

THE CAUVERY IRRIGATION.

The "Madras Mail.":—Mr. Percy F. Martin, F. R. G. S., the especial engineering correspondent of the "Times," who is now travelling in India, is the author of an article on the utilisation of the Cauvery River, which appears in the Engineering Supplement of the "Times" of the 26th February. He has obviously devoted much attention to the theme that he has discussed, though it may be thought by the general reader of his paper that it is somewhat too much pervaded by what may be described as official phraseology, and that it is, perhaps, a trifle too statistical. But that was almost unavoidable, and everyone who studies it will readily admit that it is calculated to encourage perseverance in the prosecution of irrigation works designed to prevent suffering from famine consequent on drought, and otherwise to confer great benefit on the inhabitants of this part of India. "In no country of the world, perhaps, is the rainfall more uncertain, or existing water more difficult to use for irrigation purposes than in India"; so, in the opinion of Mr. Martin, "both ingenuity on the part of Engineers, and the outlay of vast sums of money on the part of the Government, have been, and will always be, necessary in order to assist Nature." Mr. Martin confines himself on the present occasion to a review of the history, the present position, and the prospects of the Cauvery project, with its ramifications.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMITTEE.

The "Englishman":—There has been much speculation as to what is the actual scope of the enquiries which are being conducted by the Decentralisation Commission, whether, for instance, it is intended merely to suggest measures of decentralisation in respect of official routine, such as the details of financial control and administrative procedure, or whether the Commission seek to probe the more complex question of general policy and suggest the causes of the unrest among certain classes of the people and of the complaints made against the present system of Government. We believe it was not the original intention of the Secretary of State when the Commission was appointed, that it should enquire into matters of the latter nature; but several of the witnesses who have been examined appear to have seized the occasion to urge their views on questions of a political character. Possibly, they could not resist the temptation to air their sentiments. We have constantly been told that the present state of feeling in this country is due to the growing want of sympathy and touch between the rulers and the ruled—to the want of acquaintance with each other. In fact this is usually the first complaint made. The remedy which many Indian gentlemen have suggested for this unfortunate state of things is that the officials should learn the language of the people more thoroughly, as they used in the old days, and that they should make the advance towards the Indians with a view to breaching the social gulf between the two people. That one of the Indian witnesses, and one who is sometimes represented as the ablest exponent of the aims of the people, should now tell the Commission that increased proficiency in the vernaculars on the part of the district officers, or more determined efforts to promote social intercourse are only surface remedies will be regarded by most people as an enigma; yet perhaps the explanation is not far to seek. To those who have moved among the people of this country during the best part of their lives and who know their hearts, it seems incredible that the masses should for one moment be supposed to be voiced by the few self-constituted leaders who pose as their representatives. We should like to see some evidence that the Decentralisation Commission, or, rather, those members thereof who do not know the country, had sought to ascertain the feelings of the people themselves in the course of their tours. It is natural enough, perhaps, for the officials out here to take no notice of what they know to be the verbiage of a certain class only; but some steps should be taken to disclose the real facts to those who have not had the opportunity themselves of learning them.

The marriage arranged between Major Charles E. Fishbourne, 5th Fusiliers, Ashfield Hall, Ballickmoyler, Ireland, and Elizabeth Leslie, 2nd daughter of the late Mr. Robert Russell, Luthrie, Fifeshire, and of Mrs. Russell, 49, Great King Street, Edinburgh, will take place quietly in Edinburgh at the end of April.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DINNERS AND PUNCTUALITY.

Every woman carries about with her a private sliding-scale of punctuality which she either adjusts for herself or adopts ready-made according to the social position which she holds. Dinner is, however, a meal which demands punctuality, and no woman in these day would astonish her hosts by putting in an appearance at 8-45 when the dinner hour was fixed for 8-15, unless some more than ordinary contretemps had occurred, in which case she would hardly expect hosts and guests to have patiently awaited her arrival. Dinner punctuality is, however, quite a new social virtue, comparatively speaking, and in the case of the dining world of eighty years ago, to keep to the exact time would have been considered almost a trait of bourgeoisie. If the "Daylight Saving Bill" has been passed in those days, reform might have come earlier than it did. Nothing could have seemed more monstrous in spring and summer than the expectation on the part if the host with an indifferent cook that his unwilling guests would shut themselves up from 5-0 p.m., onwards, and it is, after all, little to be wondered at that a kind of moral press-gang to capture the units of a dinner party was almost one of the requirements of the age. Every house-keeping book of the day devoted at least a chapter to consoling the cook for her spoilt dishes, whole others—which, like pulpit remonstrances to non-churchgoers, probably missed those for whom they were meant—implored the habitual diners-out to look at their watches and order chairs and coaches betimes.

THE INVITATIONS.

There seems, however, to have been quite a cryptic code in the manner invitations were worded "an invitation to come at five o'clock," says an old writer sarcastically, "seems to be generally understood to mean 'six': five precisely, half-past five, and not later than five (so that dinner may be on the table within ten minutes after, allowing this for the variation of watches), five o'clock exactly." Boileau, who was hardly suppose to be the most punctual man of his times, used, however, to say that, on principle, he was always punctual at the dinner hour, for he knew that all those whom he had kept waiting during that provoking interval would employ those unpleasant moments to sum up all his faults. Curiously enough, the time-honoured excuse of the elusive cab was as potent in those days as it is now, and the same didactic manual, in the chapter in which it deals out sundry admonishment to guests, condones what the writer calls the "silly sixpenny civility" which the invite of the day displayed in driving round in his coach to pick up his fellow-guests, a form of good nature, as a matter of fact, which few would rise to nowadays. "Bosvillian" punctuality is a forgotten term in these times, but a hundred years ago to dine a la Bosville had a significant meaning. Colonel Bosville was a martinet where dining was concerned. His dinner was always ordered to be placed on the table at exactly two minutes to five. No guest was admitted after the appointed time, his porter locking the street door, and placing the key at the head of the dinner-table on the first stroke of the mystic hour.

THE AWFUL INTERLUDE.

But if the invited company put off its appearance until the patience of the hostess was worn to a thread, cooks slid into grooves of unpunctuality in much the same manner as they will nowadays if menages are not made to move by clockwork. Where invited guests were concerned, the one exception to the rule of dilatoriness had often a hard time of it, and the tedious half-hour between the arrival of coach or chair at the door and the announcement of dinner can hardly have been rendered really hilarious, and convivial, however much fuel existed for the scandalmonger's bonfire. It was said of a man of the day who was of some importance in the official world, that in answering an invitation to dinner he invariably added this postscript: "Nota bene," I conclude you mean what you say, and that the dinner will be on the table at five o'clock, when I shall arrive at your door. If the dinner be on the table I shall come in and partake of it; if it is not, I shall take the liberty of returning home."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning for week ending 14th March.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th March 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,96,594	6,32,983	5,282	9,42,119
I M R system	78,869	1,50,919	1,284	2,31,072
A D C Ry	12,979	13,688	83	26,690
Total...	3,88,842	8,06,440	6,599	12,01,881
Actuals for corresponding week ending 14th March 07.				
G I P R Section	2,92,352	9,81,137	16,654	12,70,143
I M P system	83,981	1,99,764	933	2,84,678
A D C Ry	22,882	15,756	111	38,788
Total...	3,99,215	11,76,696	17,698	15,93,609
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 4,242	— 3,51,574	— 11,392	— 3,28,024
I M R...	— 5,112	— 48,845	+ 251	— 53,606
A D C Ry	— 9,903	— 127	— 28	— 10,038

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures up to 8th February.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th March on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	309	....	909
Or per mile of Railway	25	17	....	52
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	4,165	3,656	13	7,814
Total for 10 weeks	4,765	3,965	13	8,714
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	356	198	2	556
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	11	....	32
Total to corresponding date do.	3,972	4,127	30	7,728

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 350
Do. to date ..... " 1,453

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	2
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	10	10	12
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	10	28
D Kheriwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Bad Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	9	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	16
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total	*44	37	143
Total plague deaths to date	142,385		
Same date last year	112	97	186

* Includes two imported cases, one from Nasik Supera and the other from Thana.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths
23	7

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

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BY THE WAY.

A RAILWAY FOR KEY WEST.

The almost continuous chain of coral islands and reefs called the Florida Key, which stretch in a long curve from the southern point of Florida towards Cuba, have hitherto, with the exception of Key West, been known only to a few turtle-catchers and sponge-fishers. They are now, however, being connected by a railway which in many respects will be the most wonderful in the world. Starting from Miami, on the east coast of Florida, after passing through many miles of mangrove swamps, the line will be taken from key to key, partly by embankments and partly by arches, as far as Key West. The largest gap between the keys is seven miles wide, and the viaduct approaching it will consist of 120 arches. The district is noted for violent storms but the highest waves are not more than 25 ft. Key West, where the sea railway ends derives its name from Cayo Hueso, or Bone Island from the number of bones of natives that the Spaniards found there. The railway will be 31ft. above the water and to protect the trains from wind and water concrete walls will be erected to the height of the windows. It will thus be possible to cross seventy-five miles of open sea with a storm raging round the train. At Key West an important town and naval station, the trains will be taken by huge ferries to Havana, ninety miles away. The first part of the line was opened the other day, and the remainder will be completed early next year.

RAINS SPOIL ENGLISH CROPS.

The continuous rains have rotted so much autumn-sown wheat that many farmers, at all events in Cheshire and Derbyshire, are ploughing the fields again and preparing to resow. This means that much of last autumn's labour and all the seed have been lost. It left alone some of the seed would thrive, but the result would be a patchy crop, and it is better to make a clean sweep of the straggling survivals and start again at the beginning. The loss of seed is always considerable, even in favourable years, but when whole fields have to be ploughed up it becomes a serious discount on the next harvest. In the Midlands, before the use of drills became general, wheat was often planted by the hand process of dibbling. A man walked across the field with a kind of four-pronged fork, with which he made seed holes. Children followed him dropping in the grain, and the farmer's expectation of nature's return were indicated by his instructions to the children: "Four in a hole, my lads—

One for the pigeon, one for the crow,
One to perish, and one to grow."

THE HOP INDUSTRY.

If the Select Committee of the House of Commons which has been appointed to inquire into the past and present condition of the hop industry pushes its investigations far enough back it will find some curious facts. Advocates of pure beer made from nothing but malt and hops may be surprised to learn that hops were originally used as an adulterant, and as late as 1649, the City of London petitioned Parliament against "hoppes" being used, urging that "the wicked weed would spoil the drink and endanger the lives of the people." Though the use of hops was known to the Saxons, apparently the knowledge was lost, for in the reign of Henry IV. they were reintroduced from Flanders. Their use was not liked, and in an edict of Henry VIII. the mixture of hops or sulphur with beer was forbidden; but in Queen Elizabeth's reign the use of hops became general.

LLOYD'S BELL.

The bell of the ill-fated treasure frigate Lutine at Lloyd's, is run to call silence not for the posting of lost ships (writes an underwriting correspondent) but to announce news of overdue ships—more often than not good news. The bell hangs behind the crier's rostrum. A lanyard made fast to the tongue at the bell hangs close to the crier's hand. There are always a number of ships named in the overdue list upon which reinsurances are effected. A vessel on which reinsurance can be effected to-day at say 15 guineas per cent. may to-morrow stand at 20 or 25 guineas; hence prompt publicity must be given to any news that may come in. It is for this that the old Lutine bell is used. It is only when an underwriter of a particular overdue ship has given notice in writing to the Committee of Lloyd's that he wishes to have immediate warning of any report received that the Lutine bell is rung. The name of the ship is then printed in the list of vessels "to be announced by the bell." Immediately a report, say, that the vessel has been "spoken" is received in Lloyd's Intelligence Department a clerk writes the particulars on a blue slip, which he takes to the underwriting room and hands to the crier. Without a moment's delay that red-coated official strikes two notes on the Lutine bell. Silence at once prevails; all business ceases for the moment. Then the crier "announces" the news, and then business proceeds as usual.

A COUNTER CHARGE.

We are all accustomed to the charge against English exporters that their salesmanship is uninterprising, that their representatives do not speak enough languages, and so on. It is refreshing to find that there are at least exceptions—or another point of view. An American Consul, reporting to Washington from Colon, complains that his fellow countrymen, through their careless business methods, are letting the local trade fall into the hands of their British rivals. He describes the recent visit of a typical American salesman, who brought with him a number of samples, but in order to avoid freight charges and a small duty—which would have been refunded on his leaving the isthmus—left them at the docks and proceeded to deal with the merchants of Colon by means of catalogues. This slack American has to face the competition of an English traveller who speaks three languages, who is so well informed on current events that his opinions are sought by newspaper interviewers, and whose periodical visits have made him well known to the tradesmen of the place. Wherever this English business-man arrives in Colon he engages a large suit of rooms in the best hotel in which to display his goods. In addition, he offers valuable prizes to be competed for by the local athletic clubs, and most important of all he awards twelve silver medals to those shopkeepers who make the best show of their goods in a street parade. The consul concludes that against such enterprise the American trader's advantage of nearness to the market is likely to be worth little.

WAGNER'S INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.

The Paris "Echair" lately invited prominent French musicians to give their opinions of Wagnerian influence in France to-day, apropos of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death. The replies were varied and interesting. Andre Messager, the new director of the Paris Grand Opera, wrote laconically, "My answer is to be found in full in the programmes of the Grand Opera-house," Albert Carre, director of the Opera Comique, wrote as an enthusiastic Wagnerian and claimed Vincent d'Indy the well-known composer as the Wagner of France. Paul Vidal, conductor of the Paris Grand Opera also confessed himself an enthusiastic Wagnerian. Pierre Lalo musical critic of the "Temps," wrote, "The immediate influence of Wagner has ceased, but Wagner has completely revolutionised French music." Claude Debussy, head of the French anti-Wagner school wrote, "The Wagner curse has come to an end. Henceforth Wagner is and remains only a great artiste."

PRINCES AT QUEBEC.

The projected visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada to represent the King at the tercentenary of Chaplain's foundation of Quebec reminds one that nearly forty-eight years have gone since King Edward first climbed the heights of Quebec and captured every heart in Canada. "His youth and dignified manner," wrote the wife of the Archdeacon of St. John's Newfoundland where the Prince landed on July 24, 1860, "seems to have touched all hearts; for there is scarcely a man or woman who can speak of him without tears. The rough fishermen and their wives are quite wide about him. Their most frequent exclamation is 'God bless his pretty face and send him a good wife.'" At Quebec his Royal Highness was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the French Canadians, to quote Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes, "shewing their delight in the most extravagant fashion."

THE LITERATURE OF THE SEA.

It is interesting to note what so fine a writer of sea stories as Mr. Frank T. Bullen thinks about other writers of the same class. In No. 1 of "The Readers' Review," he tells us that almost all sea stories for boys abound with misstatements about every detail of nautical life. Marryat and Michael Scott are noble exceptions, but they are exclusively naval. The immitable Stevenson is as near perfection as a landsman can be. Side by side with him Mr. Bullen places Kipling, but Kipling carefully leaves the sailing ship alone. "The Derelict," for depth of sea lore and true insight, is, he believes, first in all the wide field of sea poetry and prose as well. In Dana and J. F. Keane one suffs the nameless atmosphere of the forecastle. J. F. Runciman is "really great." Morley Roberts and Clark Russell receive honourable mention.

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THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

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How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SOME EARLY WRITERS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

The study of the habits of animals and birds is of very ancient origin, and though the writers on the various branches of that science were never so numerous as they are at the present day, there appears to have been a fairly continuous line of them from somewhere about 350 B. C. It is only within the last century or so that writers have gone into specialisation and the study of single groups of creatures; the older authors used to write works on a very much more general scale, and indeed, the scope was usually so great that it was absolutely impossible for them to compile their notes from personal observation. Consequently all sorts of superstitions and travellers' tales crept in and made these works or their translations very quaint reading.

The earliest author whose writings in part have been handed down to us is Aristotle (385-322 B. C.), and he mentions in his works that there were writings on natural history before his time; unfortunately these have been destroyed or remain undiscovered, for we possess no record of them. The observations and descriptions were so poor that many of the creatures he wrote about are quite unrecognisable. About 50 A.D. Pliny the Elder wrote an "Historia Naturalis" that comprised no fewer than thirty-seven books, much of the material of which was undoubtedly taken from Aristotle. Between the time of Pliny's "Historia Naturalis" and the work of Albertus Magnus, who died in 1282, there were many writers; but, strange to say, there was apparently no one who improved on the early authors, and much nonsense was written. The great fault of all these authors seemed to be a lack of originality in their observation, for they nearly all copied very extensively from some previous work; this we find also in the twenty-six books of Albertus Magnus's "De Animalibus."

EARLY ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first work in which animals and birds were figured by means of rough woodcuts is worthy of notice from that fact alone, for the "Ortus Sanitatis" of Johannes de Cuba, which was published in 1485, failed to be of any scientific value. The volume that dealt with the birds included among them bats and winged insects, and the illustrations, even when coloured, were quite unrecognisable. The works, however, of the sixteenth century began to attain a more scientific value, and there were several books published between 1544, when William Turner published a commentary on the birds mentioned by previous early writers, and 1605, when the sixteen volumes ("Historia Naturalium") by Aldrovandi appeared. Just before this latter publication, however, more worthy authors had been at work, and both Belon and Gesner had made a considerable advance in the science. With the publications of Ray and Willughby (1623-1705) another distinct advance was made. Hitherto there had been no distinct system of classification, but these joint authors laid the foundation. They were followed in the course of a few years by the great Linnaeus, who brought the system of the natural-history world into some sort of order. Another change that took place in the eighteenth century was the popularising of natural history as a study, for several successive authors appeared whose descriptive writings, well illustrated, took the public fancy. George Edwards, Brisson, Buffon, Latham, and Pennant stand out prominently among the many who came forward at that period. In 1789 Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne was published, and there is no doubt that this book, which has passed through more editions than any book on natural history either before or since, has had more influence than any other in promoting public interest in the common objects of the country. The simple style which this village clergyman employed to express his thoughts, and the earnestness of his love for nature, have made this book one that stands out before all others, and it retains its freshness and interest even to the present day. White was followed by Bewick, whose work on the "History of British Birds" was especially distinguished on account of the excellent woodcuts, with which most bird-lovers are familiar.

TORPEDO BOATS.

Mr. Hurd's recent admirable article under this title in "Cassier's Magazine" is full of interesting matter, especially in view of the twenty-four destroyers per year contemplated by the new German Navy Act. The Parsons turbine engine, the use of liquid fuel, the success of the employment of nickel-steel in construction, have all had far-reaching effects on the development of these craft. There has been considerable increase of speed and higher class of ships has been devised with better sea going capacity. The new vessels can keep the seas for longer periods, are much less frail than their predecessors, and are much comfortable for the crews. Needless to say, the turbines with boilers using oil fuel have quite eclipsed the reciprocating engines. The toil of coaling is disappearing, for the oil will be pumped directly into the ships. There are now no hot cinders to fall as of old on the deck of vessels travelling at full speed. And, as Mr. Hurd remarks, most satisfactory of all is the fact that the latest types are comparatively cheap. In spite of the greater size, the higher speed, and the quantity of oil fuel carried, the cost of each ship is only about £140,000. When speed far beyond the ordinary is required, as in the case of the "Swifts," the price, of course, will be greater. But there are compensations even here, as the "Swift" will be armed with 4in. quickfirers instead of twelve-pounders. Next comes the coastal destroyer, costing one-third of the ocean-going vessels, for duty largely in the neighbourhood of the great naval arsenals. Of these we have four-and-twenty. One of the first was the "Gadfly," making over twenty-seven knots on the measured mile, and carring forty tons of oil, as against seventy-nine carried by the ocean-going destroyers.

IS THERE ENOUGH RADIUM.

The question then arises, is there sufficient radium to lengthen the earth's past sufficiently to satisfy the biologist's demand for more time? In an interesting letter to "Nature," Professor Harold A. Wilson gives some significant figures with regard to this. Strutt and other investigators have calculated that the amount of radium in the materials of the earth's surface is about one billionth part. It has also been shown that the amount is probably the same at depths of forty or fifty miles. Supposing the whole earth contained this quantity, then its disintegration would be sufficient to raise the temperature one-hundred-thousandth of a degree Centigrade every year. One twentieth of the above amount of radium would be "sufficient to account for the heat lost by the interior of the earth by conduction."

BEES AND SUGAR.

M. Gaston Bonnier, a French savant, was one of the earliest observers to contest the view generally held in this country with regard to insects and flowers. In 1879 he read a paper, in which he concluded that the important part assigned to the colours of flowers in attracting insects, and the view that certain of the latter had preferences for certain colours were both erroneous. M. Bonnier still continues his observations, and some of his latest results, contributed to a recent number of the "Comptes Rendus," seem to indicate remarkable intelligence in the hive bee. Some lumps of sugar placed in the garden were visited by bees; they were not, however able to take it off. These bees were caught and marked. Presently they came back, along with others, having first of all sucked up water from a fountain. With this they moistened the sugar, and then sucking up the solution, flew back to the hive.

RADIUM IN THE EARTH.

The discovery of the wonderful element, radium, has had far reaching effects in various branches of science. One of the most notable of these is in connection with the geological question of the age of the earth. The late Lord Kelvin gave 10,000,000 years as the time during which life and geological change had been possible. Biologists replied that this was not nearly enough for the slow evolution of species on the principles of natural selection. This difference of opinion has led to much discussion, and Lord Kelvin's various lines of argument have been criticised by various authorities. But now the presence of radium in the earth promises to bring reconciliation.

RADIUM MAY KEEP THE EARTH WARM.

It was Sir George Darwin who first pointed out that the existence of radium in the earth may permit us to assign to it a much greater age than that allowed by Lord Kelvin. Assuming that the earth had once been an incandescent body like the sun, it was calculated by the latter that 100,000,000 years would be the time that has elapsed since its first solidification to the present day. The time, of course, depends on the rate of cooling. But since radium is always disintegrating and giving out heat, it may be retarding the earth's cooling. And if this is so, then the earth may have taken much longer than 100,000,000 years since the date of its solidification to cool down to its present temperature.

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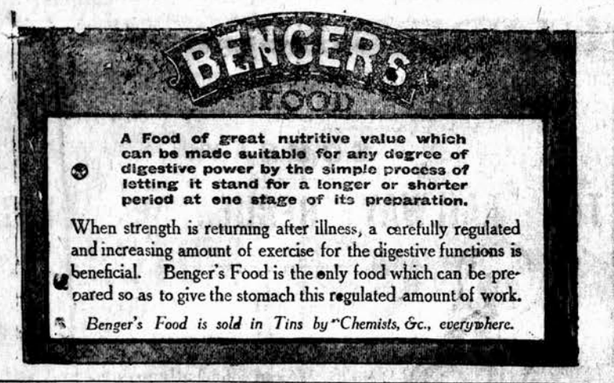
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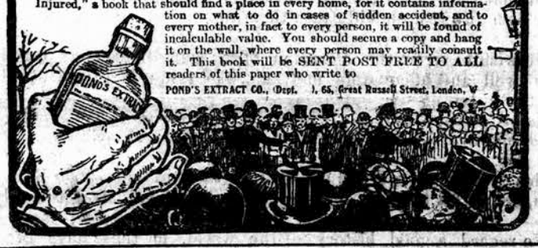

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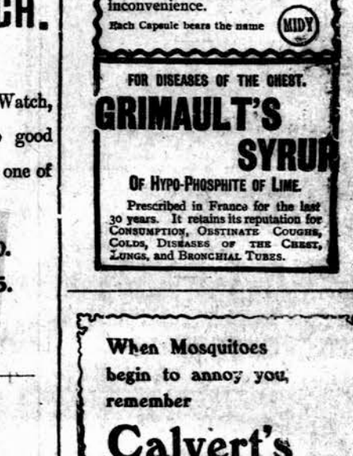

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